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HOME NEWS

Mr Walker attacks environment 'sabotage'

By Our Political Correspondent

Instead of taking the lead in formulating new anti-pollution measures for Europe, Britain is about to veto further progress on the programme drawn up by the EEC Commission, Mr Peter Walker, Conservative MP for Worcester and a former Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday.

"This is a disaster for the United Kingdom and for Europe," he said, adding that the Government had sabotaged Britain's prospects of a better environment.

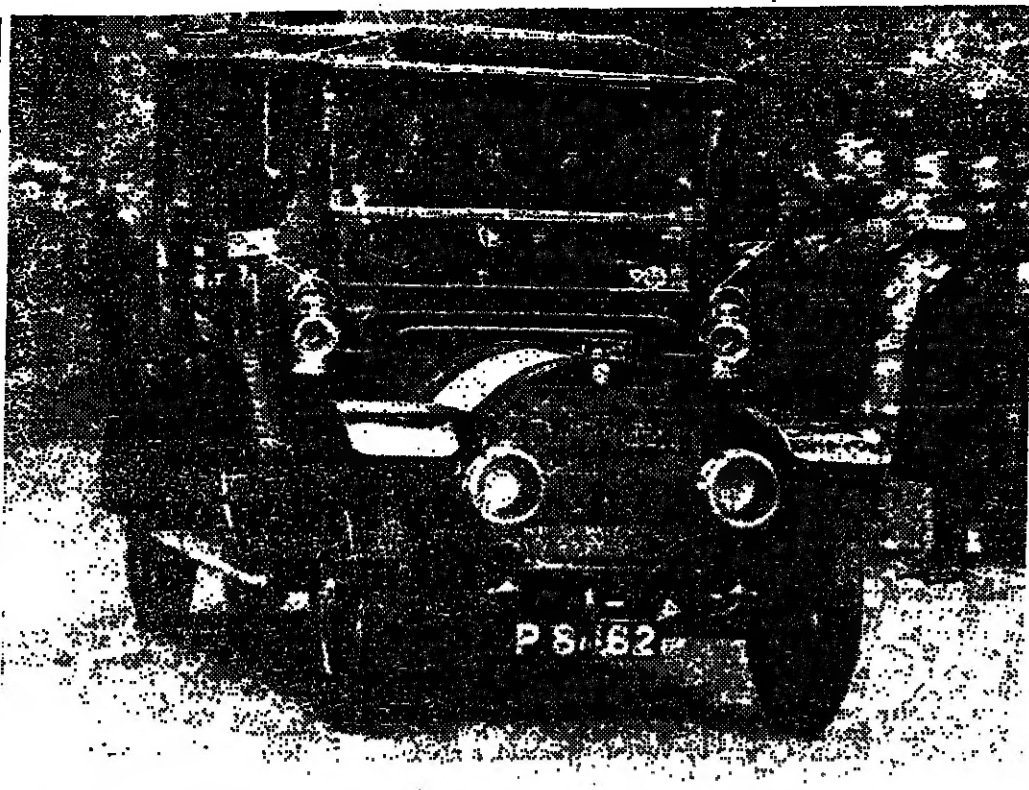
Mr Walker was commenting on the forthcoming meeting of the European environment ministers at which Mr Howell, Minister of State in the Department of the Environment, is to oppose proposed strict pollution control measures, which have the support of the other eight countries of the Community.

The British Government is arguing for a decision to be delayed allowing more time for the measures to be studied. It believes that the firm controls would hamper British industry. Mr Walker said yesterday that at the first meeting of European environment ministers, which he attended, the object of the agreement to create standard anti-pollution measures in Europe was to ensure that industries competed equally.

Mr Walker believes that the department of trade and industry, putting the view of industrialists, who do not particularly want extra controls, have managed to reverse the trend current under the Conservatives. He said: "In 1970 Britain led the world in the battle to create a better environment. We were the first country to create a Department of the Environment. Within two years we were making more progress in cleaning our air and our rivers and clearing derelict land than any nation in the western world."

"In every sphere of environmental policy which I was pursuing, in the creation of smokeless zones, the clearance of derelict land, and in the improvement of old houses, the government effort, incredibly, has been halved, and this has affected mostly the areas in which Labour had its strongest support."

"Now the British Government goes on to the international stage and poses as vain, recalcitrant people who want to defer and delay. It gives the impression that we are the leading practitioners for the preservation of pollution. Having sabotaged our prospects of a better environment, the British Government is about to sabotage the efforts of Europe."



A 1910 Mercedes Landaulette in a London procession of more than 80 cars yesterday as a prelude to Wednesday's opening of the Motor Show at Earls Court.

Attempt to photograph rail vandals

British Rail photographers are travelling on some trains in South Wales in an attempt to identify vandals. A Western Region official said yesterday: "We are experimenting in identifying trespassers on the railways by taking photographs from trains."

The campaign was started after a guard on a Cardiff passenger train was killed by a piece of concrete deliberately dropped from a bridge. There are now more police on stations and on trains on which trouble is expected. Police also travel in the cabs of trains on some lines, with direct radio links to patrol cars.

Scottish Region said that, although acts of vandalism in the first half of this year were down by one third, it still cost the region more than £500,000 a year. "Translated throughout the network, this adds up to probably more than £3m a year, apart from the deaths and injuries to train crews," a British Railways Board official said.

In 1973, the last year for which full details are available, more than three railway accidents were caused each week by malicious acts.

Christmas postal boycott urged

A call for a Christmas boycott of the Post Office was made yesterday by the National Consumer Protection Council, which is angered at a refusal to introduce a flat-rate 5p charge for Christmas cards.

Mrs Regina Dollar, the council's national organizer, said there were many other ways people could send their seasonal greetings and gifts. "For example, if people speak to their friends, relatives and neighbours, they will find they can organize someone's car or van to deliver parcels and cards." Clubbing together on petrol would almost certainly be cheaper than sending everything by post.

She believes that a boycott could be effective. "The aim must be to break up the Post Office or at least to force them

to think again for next Christmas."

The council had called for the 5p flat rate charge between October 25 and November 25 for Christmas cards.

MPs have been urged by the council to ask why the Post Office is being allowed to retain a monopoly and why it will not bring back the 5p post for Christmas cards. "Why cannot churches, Scouts, and similar organisations raise money by delivering letters?", the council suggests.

Mrs Dollar said: "We have had positive evidence that many people are going to avoid using the post and deliver their own letters and cards."

Mr Gwyn Roberts, Labour MP for Carmarthen, yesterday urged Sir William Ryland,

Miss Redgrave claims a victory in union

Vanessa Redgrave, the actress and political activist, last night claimed an initial victory over "a small right-wing clique" after a meeting of members of Equity, the actors' union, at the Young Vic Theatre in London.

Only about 45 members were present at the five-hour "national conference", called in a campaign to prevent proposed rule changes, although the union has about 23,000 members.

Afterwards Miss Redgrave said in a statement that a resolution calling on all Equity members to "come to the forefront in defence of the democratic rights of the membership and in defence of the union" had been passed overwhelmingly.

The issue, in her words, was: "Should a small, right-wing clique dominate the union and transfer Equity into a company union, or should the member-

MPs' battle on Land Bill reopens today

By Our Political Staff

The parliamentary battle over the Community Land Bill continues in the Commons today when the House resumes after the summer recess to tackle the remaining stages of several Bills and amendments made to other Bills by the House of Lords.

The report stage and third reading of the Land Bill, which will occupy the Commons today and tomorrow, and many of the controversies which delayed the committee stage will be revived by government amendments tabled during the recess.

The bill, which the Conservatives' objections to the Bill which, they now say, is so complicated and open to misinterpretation that it should be withdrawn and a fresh start made.

On Wednesday the House will consider the amendments made by the Lords to the Sex Discrimination Bill.

Other bills arranged are: Thursday, remaining stages of the Welsh Development Agency Bill, with a debate on Welsh affairs to follow; Friday, EEC agricultural matters, including the common agricultural

policy, the "green pound", markets, wheat, milk products and fisheries; Monday, October 20, debate on the Finance Committee report on one-parent families.

Later next week, when the Lords amendments to the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill come before the Commons, Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, will propose the rejection of the bill by the House.

Another clash with the Lords is likely on the amendment to the Petroleum (Conservation of Submarine Pipelines) Bill, preventing discrimination over loans, contracts, availability of land, buildings and equipment in favour of the British National Oil Corporation.

Other Bills which have still to complete their passage through Parliament this session are: the Policyholders Protection Bill, the Industry Bill, the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill, which deals with the Housing Corporation, the Local Land Charges Bill, the Children Land and the Hare Coursing Bill.

Model plane enthusiasts upset council

From Our Correspondent Worcester

Wychevian District Council is asking two local MPs, Mr Peter Walker (Worcester) and Mr Michael Spicer (Worcestershire South) to press for an amendment to the Noise Abatement Act in Parliament because of the activities of model aircraft enthusiasts under that measure.

The move has been prompted by complaints from residents in the village of Inkberrow, Dornon and Atch Lench about model aircraft being flown on Sundays on farmland near their homes.

The council found that a special clause in the Act exempts aircraft from the provisions of the Act, and as no mention is made in the legislation about the size of aircraft, 12-inch long, radio-controlled models are as much protected from the anti-noise laws as Jumbo jets.

"The only way of legally curbing the flying of a private individual to pursue a civil action through the courts, which could take several months, it was told.

Meanwhile, the council is trying to tackle the matter under planning laws.

'Malicious criticism' of comprehensive schools

By Philip Venning, of The Times Educational Supplement

Comprehensive schools were suffering malicious criticism from people who assumed that grammar and direct-grant schools had an unblemished record of success, Professor Maurice Peston, of Queen Mary College, London, said on Saturday.

Professor Peston, who was an adviser to Mr Prentice when he was Secretary of State for Education, was addressing the founding conference of a new pressure group called Programme for Reform in Secondary Education.

He said that comprehensive schools were subjected to attack in ways far beyond anything experienced by schools or other social institutions in the past. The pressure group was destructive, malicious and motivated by objectives which were not recognizably educational.

Supporters of comprehensives had shown much greater responsibility by refraining from criticizing selective schools, he said. They had hesitated to expose the personal and social problems that occurred in grammar and direct-

grant schools for fear of making things worse, not because such problems did not exist.

They had been equally cautious about pointing to the academic deficiencies of some of these schools. But what he called the public scandal of the failure of the direct-grant schools had not been exposed.

Professor Peston continued: "These schools select according to academic achievement and motivation. They are supposed to get nothing but the cream, they have everything going for them by way of parental support and public approval, yet a large fraction of their pupils fail to obtain paper qualifications or fail to go on to higher education."

Even one or two schools would be a cause for concern. But as the Public Schools Commission study and recent figures showed, a significant percentage of the cream had gone sour.

The list of complaints about comprehensives was endless, but despite it there is a major success story to report from these schools, which have set themselves a harder task than anything their predecessors contemplated, Professor Peston said.

After EEC meeting, poultry men see some hope amid the diplomatic jargon

Members of the British Poultry Federation

Mr. P. Lardinois, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, last week. They emerged to announce in the deafening jargon of non-communitive diplomacy, that "there was a frank and friendly exchange of views on a variety of matters."

But they also reported that they had drawn a significant comment from Mr Lardinois. It was futile for the British poultry industry to "put its house in order," they told him. If producers in other member states tolerated anarchy in their houses, they quoted the commissioner as saying, "that in a matter of a few months he would put forward definite proposals for a European inter-professional poultry federation."

The phrase "putting its own house in order" is often used in talk about the British poultry industry, usually by ministers. Producers of eggs, turkeys and broilers are served by several trade associations, of which more than one believes it is the leading representative.

If a sends a letter of protest to the Minister of Agriculture, B can be relied upon to dispatch a telegram before the day is out, and C will probably stage a demonstration. Ministers usually reply by advising producers to "put their own house in order". In other words, they are expected to exercise self-discipline and avoid tumbling heedlessly into excessive production when returns are favourable.

But many farmers believe that the most disorderly houses are in the found elsewhere. Mr Ian Ferguson, a Somerset producer, has sent the Government a survey of costs and returns for the past four years, based on figures from the Eggs Authority, United Kingdom

which British farmers were not allowed to sell eggs. The "oufs" has been largely met, but the industry still does not feel secure.

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Egg Producers and a unit of 50,000 birds. He regards imports, either actual or threatened, as being at the centre of difficulty.

"It is a question of providing the lower-income family in this country with reasonably priced eggs and poultry meat. Imported eggs do not result in low prices in the shops," Mr Ferguson told me.

He arrives at a price of just over 25p for a dozen eggs, based on figures that include annual labour costs of just over 25p. His costings show that returns to producers from early in January this year to the middle of September.

His survey begins in the middle of April, 1974, when the average shop price of a dozen large white eggs was more than 27p, and the farmer received on average less than 10p all grades. The cost of production was then slightly less than 15p.

Later that year the price in production, to reach less than 10p in October. On Mr Ferguson's figures, prices remained below costs for almost the whole of 1972, and moved ahead in the spring of 1973. In June this year they were as much as 10p a dozen below costs.

Earlier this year the National Farmers' Union held one of its expertly orchestrated rallies to protest against imports of cheap eggs from France, a country in

Selection of 'Observer' editor next week

By Philip Howard

By the end of next week the Editorial Trust of The Observer will be in position to announce Mr David Astor's successor as editor in one of the most influential and challenging chairs in journalism.

All this week they will continue to consult staff, including non-journalists, and interview candidates for the post. The Observer office in a selection procedure so elaborate that it could justify a puff of white smoke to announce to waiting Fleet Street "We have an editor."

The selection and appointment are entirely in the hands of The Observer Editorial Trust, whose chairman is Lord Goodman.

Its other members are: Sir Mark Turner, the merchant banker, and Sir Hugh Greene, the former Director General of the BBC. But when Mr Astor announced his intention to retire a week ago, the statement said that his successor would be appointed "after consultation with the staff", an innovation in the previously inveterate method of finding an editor for The Observer.

It was explained yesterday by somebody close to the procedure that that does not mean that the trustees will count heads and give the job to the man who gets the most votes from the staff. It means that they will not appoint somebody who is opposed by a majority of the staff.

Lord Goodman decided not to advertise the post, as The Guardian did when it sought an editor in the new atmosphere of staff participation this summer. It was explained yesterday: "We thought about it, but decided that there was no need to advertise, because the fact that we are looking for an editor must be quite apparent to all possible candidates."

Lord Goodman and Sir Mark Turner will continue to sit in the editorial office to give all members of the staff who want it their opportunity of consultation. So far they have taken the views orally of 25 of the journalistic staff of 65, and received letters from another 10.

A number of applications for the post have been received. Three of them are open and announced candidatures. The aspirants are, in alphabetical order: Mr Joe Rogaly, aged 39, an assistant editor of The Financial Times; Mr John Samson, aged 49, the author and anatomist of Britain, who was on the staff of The Observer from 1955 to 1966; and Mr Donald Treford, aged 37, deputy editor for the past six years. A fourth front runner wants his name kept secret.

Mr John Cole, who joined The Observer as an assistant editor from The Guardian in the summer, is not a candidate.

The name of the man or woman who will sit in the lofty chair of Garvin, Ivor Brown and David Astor will shortly emerge, subject to the informal veto of the editorial staff. No guidelines have been laid down on how to judge that veto, but the trustees are anxious to choose an editor who will be broadly acceptable, and indeed welcome, to those who are going to work with him. He will take over early in the new year.

Support for ban on shop sale of fireworks

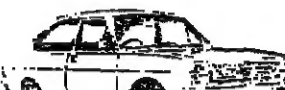
Most people want fireworks banned or stricter controls over their retail sale, the National Campaign for Firework Reform states.

In a survey of 2,000 people, 85.3 per cent wanted tighter controls on fireworks sales from shops.

Most people interviewed, 78.8 per cent, did not think that raising the age at which a child could buy fireworks from 13 to 16 would substantially reduce accidents. Just over 84 per cent wanted a total ban on shop sales, with fireworks licensed for public displays.

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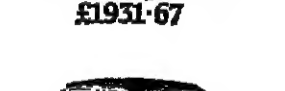
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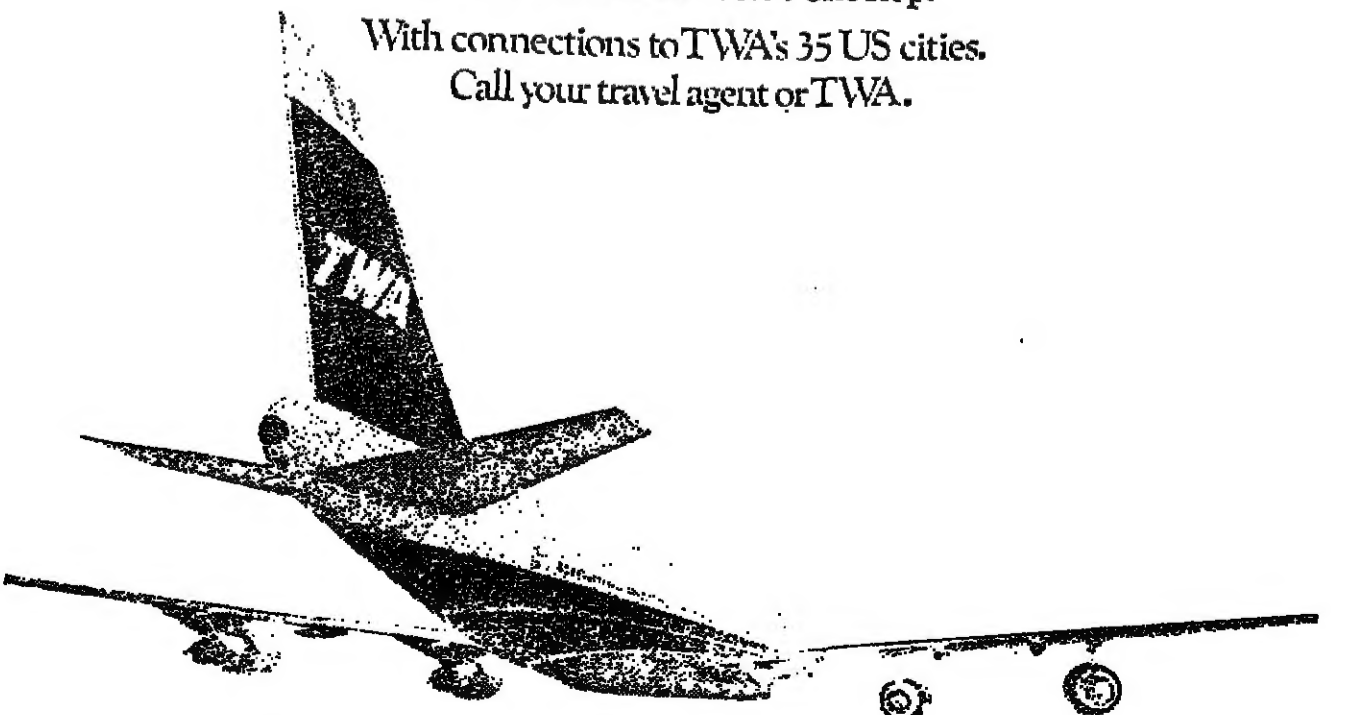
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HOME NEWS

Action by some junior doctors feared in contract confusion

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

In a still confused situation it appeared last night that some junior hospital doctors will wait for clarification before taking industrial action over the implementation of their new contract.

Scattered groups of doctors may take action, possibly restricting hospitals in Plymouth, Stockport, Walsall, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Doncaster, Scunthorpe and Grimsby to handling emergency cases. The new contract, reluctantly accepted in principle by doctors' leaders, was rejected by large groups of the 20,000 doctors. The pricing of the new contract meant that about a third would be worse off, some doctors calculating that their salary would be cut by several hundred pounds.

The Department of Health, under pressure to agree to a "no detriment" clause in the new contract, decided that as a temporary measure junior doctors should revert to their old contract for about six weeks. The 60 per cent who would get more money under the new contract are now disgruntled.

Dr David Bell, chairman of the juniors' staff committee, said yesterday that the department had succeeded in winning the juniors in a way he never had. There was now dissatisfaction everywhere.

BMA secretary queries need to 'ration' NHS

By Our Medical Reporter

A doctors' leader last night criticized an analysis of the difficulties in the National Health Service by Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, which concluded that the service must be rationed.

Dr Derek Stevenson, secretary of the British Medical Association, said the conclusion assumed there was no other way of financing health care to all according to their need. He urged Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, to restore confidence among doctors, and called for an inquiry into the health service.

Dr Owen, in his analysis published yesterday in *The Sunday Times*, accepted that demand for health care could never be fully met, and therefore decisions on "priorities or rationing" must follow.

The Labour Government was having trouble with the doctors, he said. A Tory government would meet opposition from nurses, technicians and ancillary workers.

The Government's aim was to reduce inequalities in the service. Traditionally badly-off areas should get more resources while others should be held back. In some places expensive kidney units or heart surgery could come under scrutiny.

Dr Owen said it was important that the royal colleges should support the Government in replacing the secret distinction awards system (under which consultants get extra money ranging from £2,000 or £3,000 to £10,000 for a few at the top of the scale) with a system of inducement awards to

Dr Angus Ford, chairman of the juniors' negotiating committee, said any industrial action would be unofficial and against the advice of his committee. He thought that the recent evidence of doctors' uncertainty, frustration and the private practice issue had hardened the juniors' attitude.

That was one of the reasons why the juniors were including in their demands one for an inquiry into the NHS. As far as their contract was concerned, they must ensure that no doctor received less money and that overtime rates, priced at between 20p and 70p an hour, were improved.

The BMA said last night that the juniors' reaction was another illustration of the general malaise in the hospital service, which went far deeper than the dispute over the new contract.

Dr Derek Stevenson, the secretary, said that so far there was no evidence that the Government was rethinking fundamentally the financing of the NHS or considering whether there were better ways of finding the necessary resources. An inquiry in depth was urgently needed.

Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health and MP for Plymouth, Devonport, plans to go to Plymouth and talk to junior doctors there next Saturday.

Examinations for overseas physicians should be modified, first national conference told

GMC criticized for 'inhumanity'

By Diana Geddes

The General Medical Council's attitude towards registration of overseas doctors was criticized yesterday by the Overseas Doctors' Association as unjustifiable and inhumane.

Dr A. Karim Admani, consultant physician in Sheffield and chairman of the association's National Conference Committee, said that little was heard of overseas doctors save when they were needed "as a scapegoat for the deficiencies of the desperately sick of the NHS."

Mounting criticism of overseas doctors by responsible bodies such as the GMC, the British Medical Association, the Department of Health and Social Security, had created great frustration and anxiety among such doctors, whose interests hitherto had not been safeguarded or promoted adequately by any organization or institution, Dr Admani said.

He was speaking yesterday at the first national conference of the Overseas Doctors' Association in London, which was attended by 65 delegates representing the estimated 20,000 overseas doctors in Britain and Northern Ireland, and 35 observers.

A draft constitution was formally adopted at the meeting, and officers were elected. Dr S. Chatterjee, consultant physician in Manchester, was returned unopposed as association

'A scapegoat for the NHS: under-financed, understaffed and hopelessly inadequately Government-planned'

chairman and Dr Admani and Dr A. Akhter were elected vice-chairmen. Dr F. Hashmi, consultant psychiatrist in Birmingham, was unanimously elected president and Dr A. F. Sayeed, general practitioner in Leicester, general secretary.

After criticism earlier this year in the Morrison report and in the press about the degree of proficiency of some overseas doctors, the GMC now requires all doctors with overseas qualifications who wish to practise in Britain to take a Temporary Registration Assessment Board (TRAB) examination, designed to test their linguistic and medical competence.

About four hundred overseas doctors have now sat those examinations, the first of which was held in June. The failure rate has been running at roughly 60 per cent.

Dr Admani said yesterday that while they agreed to some kind of examination, they were concerned about its timing and the way it was conducted. They also felt the linguistic section required modification.

The association proposed that the examination should be conducted after at least three

months of clinical attachment and assessment in this country. That would give the newly arrived doctor time to get used to his new cultural and social environment and to familiarize himself with the way medicine was practised in Britain. He would also be able to attend language classes.

If the doctor passed the TRAB examination he should be given a period of limited registration for about three years. If after that he produced a satisfactory certificate from the consultant in the department in which he had worked, he should be granted full registration, Dr Admani said.

He described it as "astonishing" that at present doctors who pass the TRAB examination were given only temporary registration for a specific job. About 13,500 overseas doctors were working in this country, mostly in very unattractive specialties with poor and inadequate supervision and heavy workloads.

Overseas doctors accounted for 55 per cent of hospital registrars, 60 per cent of senior house officers, 25 per cent of senior registrars, 13 per cent of consultants and 16.5 per cent of general practitioners. "Let us not be exploited," Dr Admani said.

The association's main concern was to look after the interests of the overseas doctors while making sure that the standard of medical practice for which this country had achieved the highest esteem was at all costs maintained.



Reliant's new economy four-seater, the Kitten.

Makers say Kitten purrs along at 60 miles a gallon

By Peter Waymark

A small car with a claimed fuel consumption of up to 60 miles to the gallon is announced today by the Reliant Motor Company, of Tamworth. Called the Kitten, it is a two-door, four-seater car with a maximum speed of 80 mph.

It is similar in styling and mechanical design to Reliant's three-wheel car, the Robin. It has a non-rusting glass-fibre body and is powered by Reliant's light alloy engine, updated from 750 to 850cc. It is the first new British car of under one litre capacity for more than 10 years.

A feature is a turning circle of only 24ft, less than the legal requirement for a London taxi. The overall length is just under 11ft and the rear bench seat can be folded down to increase luggage space.

The Kitten will be available

in two versions: a saloon, at £1,499, and an estate, at £1,575. They will be on display at the London Motor Show, which opens on Wednesday, and on sale from the first week of December.

Revised Marinas: The first big change in British Leyland's four-year-old Morris Marina range is announced today. The principal change is to the suspension, where anti-roll bars have been fitted front and rear to give better handling and flatter cornering. The steering has been modified for greater feel.

The cars have a new fascia, with a different layout for the instruments and controls, and restyled bumpers and radiator grilles. The level of trim and equipment has been improved throughout the range, particularly at the top end. There is no increase in price.

Donation of home for Welsh bomb man

When a former saboteur, John Jenkins, aged 42, is released from prison, probably next summer, a home will await him in the heart of the Welsh countryside.

An appeal for "a home for John Jenkins" was launched last weekend to raise £5,000 to renovate a cottage with half an acre of land given anonymously for him in Pwllheli.

After 18 sympathizers had met at a Betsey-Coed hotel, a statement was issued announcing the setting up of the fund and declaring that circulars are to be sent to prominent Welsh men and women.

Mr Jenkins, described in the statement as "the Welsh patriot", was sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment in 1970 on explosives charges after a series of blasts in the period leading to the investiture of the Prince of Wales. He was "operational director" of the so-called NAC, the Movement to Defend Wales.

Treasurer of the fund is the Rev Frederick Jones, Rector of Llanbedrog; secretary, Mrs Edwina Owen of Pwllheli, a former teacher; and chairman, Mr Rhys ap Iwan, an analyst of Pantglas, in Gwynedd.

Yesterday Mr Jones said the former saboteur's marriage had ended and he needed a home. "From a purely humanitarian point of view, I think it is right that one should help. He is different from most other prisoners because his offences were not committed for his own ends."

Gallantry medal for scout in sea rescue

Marvin Ruddy, aged 14, a scout from Ilfracombe, Devon, has been awarded the Royal National Life-boat Institution bronze medal for gallantry for rescuing four people and a dog from a sinking speedboat off Ilfracombe in June. He is only the third boy to receive the medal.

The medal will be presented to him at the RNLI's annual meeting in London next April, but yesterday he received an inscribed wristwatch at the national scout regatta at Nottingham, from Mr P. Denham Christie, a vice-president of the institution. At the same time it was announced that more than £100,000 had been raised towards the cost of a new life boat.

The official account of the rescue cites that the boy had to make a long hard pull into dangerous and unfamiliar water in a 9ft inflatable dinghy, through a swell to the speedboat, which was in imminent danger of sinking.

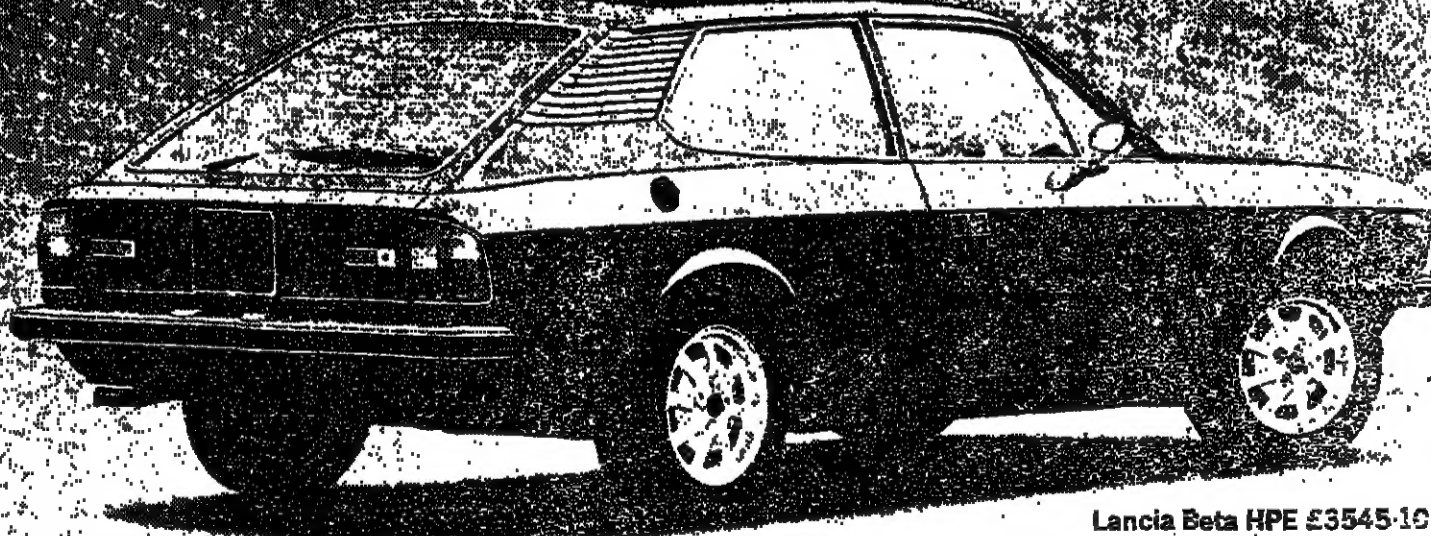
It took him 20 minutes to reach the boat, where he found a man, boy and dog in the water. The woman being dragged below the surface by the sinking craft. The account stated he "acted with complete disregard for his own personal safety, in favour of what he immediately saw to be his duty to others. His initiative, his perseverance and his courage resulted in the saving of at least one life which would otherwise have been lost, and quite probably that of two others, plus the rescue of a boy and a dog."

Nato exercise

About 30,000 Service personnel were being mobilized in a three-week exercise to test the strength of Britain's Nato commitment. Those taking part include 10,000 Army reservists and territorial, 1,400 of whom have been moved to Germany.

Balloon record claim

Mr Alan Dorman, aged 26, of Chieveley, Berkshire, claimed a British record for time and distance in a hot air balloon yesterday. He flew for seven hours, 31 minutes and covered 130 miles.



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The Italian Estate.

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Its performance, however, is far from stately.

The 1600 cc twin overhead cam engine and 5 speed gearbox give the HPE a top speed of 106 mph and exhilarating acceleration.

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Señor Enrique Peñalosa, head of UN conference.

Vast cities can work well, UN official says

By John Young
Planning Reporter

What was a banker from Bogotá doing on Friday afternoon wandering round a housing estate in the Vauxhall Bridge Road, in London?

Señor Enrique Peñalosa, former administrative manager of the Inter-American Development Bank and now secretary-general of next year's United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, looked once or twice as though even he was not sure of the answer.

Señor Peñalosa was visiting his eighty-fourth country in the last 18 months after a day of talks with British officials was being shown an outstanding sample of modern British housing. He seemed impressed, but happier to talk about the conference, which will be held in Vancouver next June and will be the largest United Nations gathering yet.

The purpose is to discuss means of accommodating and improving the living standards of the world's fast-growing population, particularly in the urban areas.

"If you can design the right kind of structures, then a city of 75 million people is still going to work," he claims.

Señor Peñalosa maintains that the teeming cities of Asia and Latin America have common problems with their counterparts in Europe.

WEST EUROPE



The Pope holding on to his biretta as a gust of wind swept St Peter's Square yesterday.

The Pope eulogizes St Oliver

Continued from page 1

one of pardon and peace. With men of violence he was indeed the advocate of justice and the friend of the oppressed, but he would not compromise with truth or condone violence; he would not substitute another gospel for the Gospel of Peace. And his witness is alive today in the Church, as he insists with the Apostle Peter: "Never say back one wrong with another."

Pope Paul went on to give a

sketch of the saint's career.

In 1647 Oliver Plunkett, with five companions, was conducted to Rome by the well-known and revered Oratorian Francis Scarmanni, and for the next 22 years he remained in this city of Peter and Paul. As a student at the Irish College he is an example of fortitude and piety to the seminarians of today.

For three years, after his ordination to the priesthood in 1654, Oliver Plunkett served as chaplain with the Oratorians at S. Girolamo della Carita and visited the sick in the nearby Hospital of the Holy Spirit. As a minister of Jesus Christ and servant of fraternal love he is a pattern of zeal for his brother priests.

Oliver Plunkett was, above

all, a bishop of the Church of God, serving as Primate of Ireland for 12 years. He was a vigilant preacher of the Catholic faith and champion of that pastoral charity which is fostered in prayer and manifested in solicitude for his brethren in the clergy—that pastoral charity which is expressed in zeal for the Christian instruction of the young, for the promotion of Catholic education, for the consolation of all God's people.

Drawing strength from the inexhaustible fountain of grace, which is in itself eminently contained in the Eucharist, source of all the Church's power, and in which the work of redemption is renewed—he infused into his flock new strength and fresh

hope in time of trial and need. The Pope concluded his homily with the words: "Let this then be an occasion on which the message of love for one's neighbour who has been sinned in the minds and hearts of all the beloved Irish people—this message signed and sealed with a martyr's blood, in imitation of his Master, may live always in your hearts, and may St Oliver Plunkett be an inspiration to you all."

And to the whole world we proclaim: "There is no greater love than this: to lay down one's life for one's friends."

This is what we have learned from the Lord, and with profound conviction we announce it to you."

Ex-minister queries the legality of Gen Franco's terrorism decree

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Oct. 12.—A former minister under General Franco is spearheading a legal campaign to have the General's anti-terrorism decree declared unconstitutional, it was learnt in Madrid today.

Señor Joaquín Ruiz Giménez, president of the National Commission for Justice and Peace, which has links with the Church, and 14 other members of the organization, wrote individual appeals to the standing committee of the Cortes urging it to examine the decree of August 26 for alleged anti-constitutional provisions.

Señor Ruiz Giménez, a former Minister of Education and a prominent lawyer, is also the leader of the technically illegal but more than ever tolerated Christian Democratic movement.

The Madrid Bar Association recently authorized a special study group to determine whether there are constitutional grounds for annulling the decree.

The decree, signed by General Franco, was not even presented to the Cortes for the formality of approval. The attack on it coincided with signs of increasing tolerance of Christian Democracy. The Madrid newspaper ABC reported today that a meeting between persons with Christian Democratic ideas, pertaining to different tendencies, will take place during the first 10 days of November, probably in Zaragoza.

Representatives expected to attend included those from the Spanish Democratic Union, Tactic, a loose association of centre-oriented Christian Democrats; the Christian Democratic Union; and groups from the European Christian Democratic Union.

The Government has ordered Mr. José Gandelman, an American freelance journalist, to leave the country. Mr. Gandelman, who has been in Spain since July, contributed to the Chicago Daily News, Newsweek magazine and other publications. His presence was considered a special exit visa obliging him to leave the country within five days.

It is known that members of the Government were particularly upset by a Newsweek cover story entitled "Franco's last hour."

On Thursday a Swedish television news crew flew back to Stockholm from Alicante after the authorities had temporarily impounded their equipment. The team had arrived three days earlier with the intention of doing a film report, possibly

El Cordobés marries mother of his children

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Oct. 12.—Manuel Benítez, the bull-fighter known as El Cordobés, married the pregnant mother of his two children in his home town of Palma del Rio in southern Spain yesterday.

The bride and groom, who were both 30, were surrounded by thousands of fans cheered and shouted flamenco chants.

Señor Benítez married María Mercedes Frayssé, the French woman who has lived in his home town for many years, at a tiny chapel on the outskirts of the town.

A crowd of 20,000 packed the area around the chapel, cheering and waving flags. The bride and groom were carried off to the ring in triumph. But he managed to persuade his admirers to let him walk to the altar.

El Cordobés retired several years ago but he returned to the ring last Thursday for a benefit performance in aid of the widows and orphans of policemen killed by political extremists.

French public backs firm stand in Claustre case

From Richard Wigg

Paris, Oct. 12.—A majority of French people apparently supports the Government in its refusal to give arms to the Chad rebels in return for the freedom of Mme Françoise Claustre, the ethnologist, whom they have been holding for 18 months.

A Sofres public opinion poll published in tomorrow's issue of L'Express says that 51 per cent of those asked were against yielding to the blackmail of M. Hissène Habré, the Touareg rebels' leader.

Despite the publicity given in the case, including a harrowing television interview with Mme Claustre, only 2 per cent thought it better to accept the demand for arms in order to rescue her.

An attempt by a military commando unit to rescue Mme Claustre was thwarted by 21 paratroopers of the 11th Airborne Division, the Defence Minister, last week denied that

EEC energy Commissioner to retire next year

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Oct. 12.—Mr. Henri Simonet, the European Commissioner for energy policy, is expected to retire from his post early next year to return to Belgium politics.

Mr. Simonet, who is also responsible for the EEC's nuclear supplies and tax harmonization, has apparently not yet fixed an exact date for his departure.

This will depend partly on the progress of various policy decisions on energy and tax questions in the pipeline, and partly on developments in the Belgian Socialist Party, of which he is a leading light.

He joined the Commission as the youngest of five vice-presidents in January, 1973, when Britain, Ireland and Denmark acceded to the Community. He had previously served as Economic Minister in the last Belgian Coalition Government led by Mr. Gaston Eyskens.

It is no secret in Brussels that he has found the task of trying to persuade member governments to create an EEC energy policy extremely frustrating.

His hopes were first dashed by the disarray among the Nine in the wake of the oil crisis by France's decision to boycott the American-inspired International Energy Agency and Britain's insistence on safeguarding its North Sea oil assets.

During his tenure of office at the Commission, when he kept closely in touch with the stream of Belgian politics. When he leaves, he will be able to resume his functions as mayor of Anderlecht, a suburb of Brussels, and a Socialist member of the Belgian Parliament.

Controversial week for British ministers in Luxembourg

From David Cross

Brussels, Oct. 12.—The problems confronting farmers and industrialists in Europe and the Commonwealth will come under scrutiny this week when ministers of the Nine meet for four separate series of deliberations in Luxembourg.

At the same time members of the European Parliament will be gathering across the border in Strasbourg for one of their regular monthly sessions.

The unusually heavy workload for the Community will begin in the Grand Duchy tomorrow when ministers responsible for development aid policy review the direction of the EEC overseas aid programme. Mr. Reg Prentice, the British Minister, will be seeking to persuade his partners to earmark a first allocation of £10m worth of aid for developing Commonwealth countries in Asia like India and Pakistan.

The ministers will be making their third attempt in just over a month to organize the wine market in such a way as to disperse the present wine lake and avert future surpluses.

The European Commission, as custodian of the EEC treaties, is to decide whether to take the French Government to the European Court over its introduction of a tax on Italian wine imports in defiance of Community free trade rules.

A day later transport ministers of the Nine will review such aspects of the Community's incipient transport policy as inland waterways and road transport. The meeting is likely to be fairly uncontroversial with the possible exception of a British request for a further delay in the introduction of tachographs to measure the hours Irish drivers work, and in cuts in drivers' hours.

When Britain joined the Community the Government was granted a delay until the end of this year for joining those controversial EEC rules. However, this time limit is now considered too tight and the

OVERSEAS

Scattered machine-gun clashes as Beirut returns to normal after four weeks of civil war

Beirut, Oct. 12.—Sniper fire and scattered machine-gun clashes marked Beirut's gradual return to normal today after nearly four weeks of civil war between Christian and Muslim militias.

Buildings were downed by snipers and people began emerging from their homes to queue up for bread and other supplies following 26 days of fighting with rockets, mortars and machine-guns that killed more than 500 people and wounded 1,100.

But machine-gun clashes broke out again in Hadath and Kikvaneh, two predominantly Christian suburbs of Beirut. Police said the security forces intervened with armoured cars and troop carriers. By late afternoon, after several hours of fierce fighting, both areas were reported calm again.

Beirut radio also warned motorists to avoid the eastern sector of the city, where scattered sniper fire kept tension high between the Muslim and Christian strongholds of Chah and Ain Saman. Elsewhere in the city, life began returning to normal.

Most shops and restaurants remained closed, but for the first time in four weeks pedestrians appeared on the streets.

About 3,000 shops, buildings and homes have been destroyed in central Beirut during the four weeks of sectarian warfare this year.

A 20-man peace council consisting of government officials, community leaders and militia leaders was due to meet today to discuss the truce and plans for the reconciliation that must follow if it is not to go the way of the 14 ceasefires that have preceded it since April.

Although there was no guarantee that it would last, several new factors have emerged from the latest round of fighting to strengthen the chances of peace.

The first was the intensity of the last round of fighting and the colossal economic damage it has wrought on both Christian and Muslim communities.

Another factor is that both sides seem to be realizing that their tactical objectives are either unfeasible or undesirable.

For the Christian right, led

by the militant Phalangist Party, the main objective since April has been to force the Army into the fray.

The Phalangists reckoned that intervention by the Army, whose officers are predominantly Christians, would tip the military balance their way or at least strengthen their position in future peace talks.

But the Army did get involved in fighting with Muslims in Tripoli when its barracks came under attack last week and it got the worst of it.

The radical left, led by the Socialist leader Mr. Kamal Jumblatt, is now under strong pressure from President Assad of Syria and Mr. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, to lay down its arms.

The left has always relied heavily on the Palestinians, and through them, Syria, for support.

Eight Arab League states, three short of a quorum, have approved a request to convene an emergency meeting in Cairo on Wednesday to discuss the Lebanese crisis, the newspaper Al Akhbar said.

Sinai talks arranged in neutral zone

Tel Aviv, Oct. 12.—Israeli and Egyptian negotiators will meet in Sinai on October 22 to set machinery in motion for Israel's withdrawal from 2,000 square miles of the desert under an interim peace accord, the military command said today.

The joint commission, comprising high ranking military officers and foreign ministry advisers, will meet at United Nations Post 512 in north-western Sinai in the United Nations buffer zone that separates the Israeli and Egyptian armies.

The talks, reminiscent of the military negotiations held at Kilometer 101 of the Cairo-Suez highway after the first troop disengagement agreement early in 1974, will be attended at times by the chiefs of staff of both sides.

"These talks will be on a smaller scale than those at Kilometer 101", a military spokesman said. They were designed to smooth out any settling-up that may arise during the handover of territory, he added.—UPI.

Cairo: Egypt, Syria and Libya, the three members of the Confederal National Assembly, will hold talks on settling recent disputes between Cairo and Damascus arising from the Sinai interim accord, Cairo newspapers said today.

Syria has attacked President Sadat's decision to sign the agreement, which would see it return to Egypt a long strip of Western Sinai and oil fields captured in the 1967 Middle East War.

President Sadat has accused Syria's Baathist Party of bowing to Soviet influence and has urged that it take up American initiatives to conclude its own agreement with Israel along the Golan Heights.

Mr. Ismael Fahmi, the Foreign Minister, said efforts were being made to arrange a meeting between President Assad and President Ford when the American leader visits Europe next month. The talks would centre on starting a new dialogue with Israel on a Golan accord.

The Assembly is a parliamentary group with headquarters in Cairo, comprising representatives from the parliaments of the three countries.—UPI.

Stowaways escape

Fukuoka, Japan, Oct. 12.—Ten of a group of 33 South Korean stowaways escaped today while being questioned at the Fukuoka district prosecutor's office about illegally entering Japan.—Reuter.

Turks in street clash before poll for senators

From Our Correspondent

Ankara, Oct. 12.—Despite a violent street battle which left one dead and scores wounded yesterday, everything was quiet today as Turkey went to the polls for Senate elections.

More than 9,500,000 voters in 27 of the country's 67 provinces went to elect 50 senators—a third of the Upper House—and to fill four vacant seats in the Senate and six in the National Assembly.

The first returns suggested that the voters had plumped for the two main parties—Mr. Bulent Ecevit's social-democratic Republican Party (RPP) and the conservative Justice Party (JP) of Mr. Süleiman Demirel, the Prime Minister.

On the other hand, the pro-Islamic right-wing National Salvation Party (NSP), which created a surprise by coming third in the 1973 elections, seemed headed for a spectacular drop in votes.

One of the first results to be known was from a voting station in Maltepe, the Ankara district in which police and RPP supporters returning from a party rally clashed for two hours yesterday evening. The station had 160 votes for the RPP, 103 for the JP and only three for the NSP.

There were only a few minor disturbances across the country. The first post-election statement came from Mr. Ecevit, who predicted that his party would get the largest number of votes. Final result will not be known until tomorrow morning.

Lord Chalfont's visit to Peking

Hongkong, Oct. 12.—Lord Chalfont and his wife arrived in Peking yesterday, were entertained to lunch today by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the New China news agency reported.—Agence France-Press.

Indonesia rejects any move by UN in Timor

Jakarta, Oct. 12.—Mr. Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, strongly objected today to any eventual transfer of the Portuguese Timor problem to the United Nations.

Speaking to journalists on his return here after attending the United Nations General Assembly, he said East Timor was strictly Portugal's problem and the United Nations must refuse to deal with it should it be called upon to do so.

Mr. Malik said Indonesia welcomed a proposal by Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, for Indonesian-Portuguese talks on Timor, Indonesia had no interest in the Portuguese colony.

Ford-Rockefeller rift over aid for New York

New York, Oct. 12.—Vice-President Rockefeller has called on President Ford to rescind his action to aid Rockefeller New York City, but a White House spokesman said President Ford still opposes any federal help for the city.

A former New York State governor, Mr. Rockefeller, the official in charge of congressional help for the city, which faces default on its debts in December.

However, he said at a dinner in New York last night that he should be given only if the city enacted a plan to eliminate its huge budget deficits by 1978.

Questioned about Mr. Rockefeller's remarks, a White House official said: "As far as I

Women's Lib fails to alter sex of Hongkong winds

From Our Correspondent

Hongkong, Oct. 12.—Britain's Royal Observatory in Hongkong has firmly refused to follow Australia's example and change the titles of typhoons and tropical storms from women's to men's names in deference to women's liberation.

"We will continue to coordinate with the joint typhoon warning system in the Pacific named by the United States Navy and the United States Air Force at Guam and the Chinese authorities along the China coast," said Mr. Gordon Bell, the director of the Royal Observatory.

"A change in sex names would be ridiculous, even if the storms are typhoons, as we call them. Hurricanes, or cyclones, as others call them."

Cyprus leader in talks with Greek Premier

From Our Correspondent

Athens, Oct. 12.—President Nikosouris left Athens for Nicosia today after an exchange of views with Mr. Konstantinos Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, on the prospects for a settlement in Cyprus.

Archbishop Makarios said they had discussed the situation in the light of recent developments, and found an official in the building after the President's visit.

Nicosia, Oct. 12.—A new political party led by Mr. Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has been formed, called the National United Party.

Nigerians take delivery of Soviet fighters

Lagos, Oct. 12.—Nigeria has taken delivery of a first batch of Soviet-built MiG-21 fighters, the Government radio reported.

The number of fighters received was not disclosed but the radio quoted Brigadier Bisi Alabi, the Defence Commissioner, as saying that the delivery was the first phase of plans to modernize the Air Force.

The Soviet Union provided Nigeria with 23 MiG-21 fighters and 23 MiG-19 fighters during the Biafran war and they still form part of the Air Force combat fleet.—Reuter.

Mutiny theory as ship sinks in the Caribbean

Miami, Florida, Oct. 12.—The future of five men plucked from the sea after an apparent mutiny on board the small Panamanian cargo ship Mimi remained uncertain today as their rescue ship headed for the United States.

A search continued for the Mimi's four missing West German officers.

"Nobody knows what happened, and nobody may ever know," a United States Coast Guard spokesman said in Miami. "If the governments involved do not request an investigation, the United States will keep out of it."

The Mimi, carrying fertilizer from Tampa, Florida, to Georgetown, Guyana, sank yesterday in the Caribbean north-east of Cuba.

Its five crew, four Indonesian seamen and a Filipino cook, were rescued from a raft, but the vessel's four German officers were reported to be missing.—AP.

Paper is beating printers' strike

From Patrick Brown

Washington, Oct. 12.—The printers are still on strike, but the paper is beating the strike to normal by the end of the week.

Today's issue has 80 pages, the usual two magazines, the comics and several advertising supplements. This is a lot less than usual but a good improvement on the 24-page paper which appeared most of last week.

All the presses were damaged by the printers when they began their strike on September 30. Three of the nine presses have been repaired and are working, producing most of the 550,000 copies now being distributed. The paper was losing \$300,000 (£150,000) a day in advertising last week.

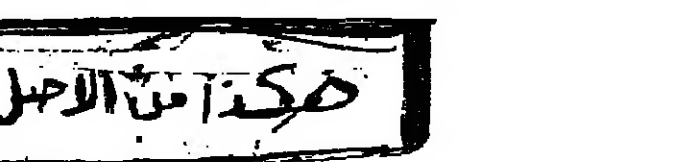
The other presses will be brought back into operation progressively over the next few days, and it will then no longer be necessary for some copies to be printed in other offices. Helicopters will no longer be off from the roof of the paper's building throughout the evening, carrying made-up pages to be printed 150 miles away.

The Washington Post's success in containing the strike so far is the result of careful planning. The management now admits that it had prepared for the strike for two years. It was determined to end certain labour practices, and wanted "equality" in the bargaining table if the issue came to a strike.

It therefore trained a non-union members of the staff to work the presses and the paper can now be produced without printers.

The printers did at least \$1m of damage (and lost up to \$1m in what was clearly a premeditated operation. Petrol bombs were found in the building after the men had left, and the damage was not the sort caused by a man kicking a machine in a rage.

The violence in the press room was systematic and highly destructive. It was the printers' answer to what they feared was an attempt by the management to destroy their union. The paper denies their union, but any such intention, but it is prosecuting the men responsible for the damage and states that



Marina 2

We've added more of almost everything except price.

More choice and style.

There are eleven Marina 2's, five Coupés, five Saloons and an Estate. Four are new additions to the Marina range: the HL Saloon, the GT Coupé and the two 1.8 Specials. Outside, all the new Marinas have been restyled. There are new colours. And the four new models carry matching vinyl roofs and new lighting systems.

More comfort.

Look inside the new 1.8 Marina Specials. You'll find new, contoured seating with head restraints and a rear central armrest. You'll find a redesigned, colour-matched fascia with a new steering wheel. You'll find a lot of small, thoughtful touches: electric washers with 2-speed wipers, a clock and a cigar lighter are just some of them.

More control.

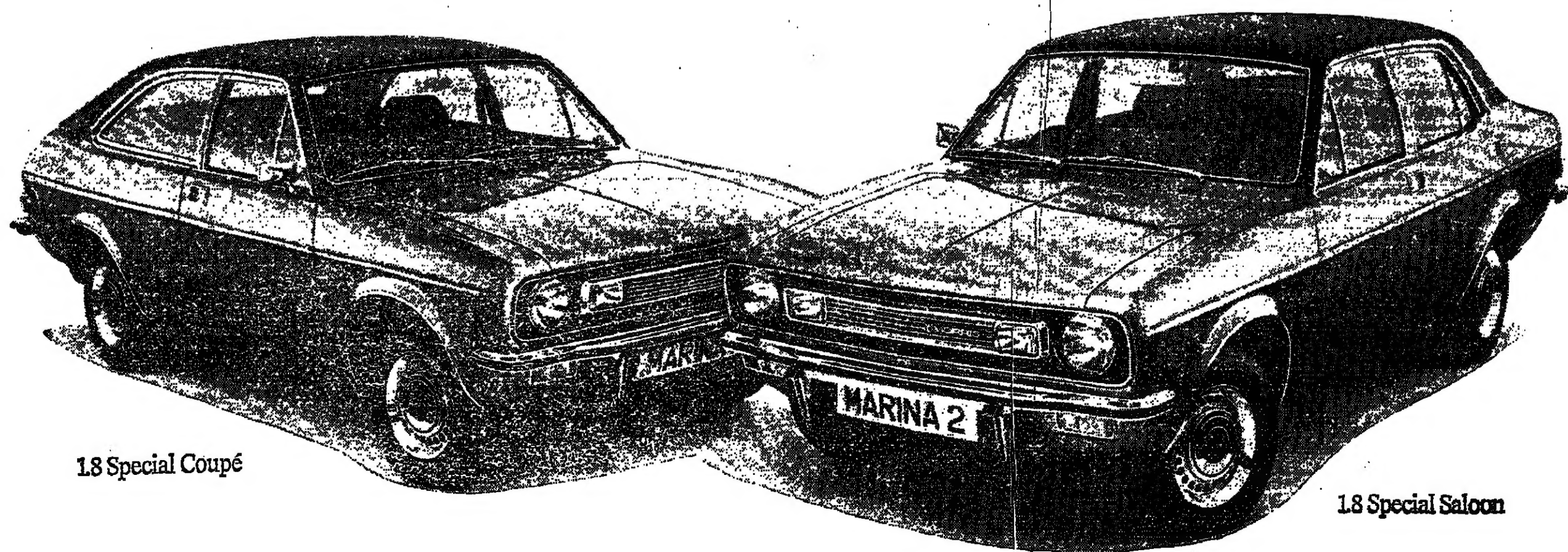
We've developed a new suspension system for Marina 2: anti-roll bars front and rear make for a smoother ride. Front disc brakes are standard on all models, with servo-assistance on the 1.8's. And there's a sensitive rack and pinion steering system. All in all you get better handling out of Marina 2, without sacrificing any of Marina's famed economy.

More confidence.

All new Leyland cars, including the new Marinas, are protected by Supercover, the most comprehensive after-sales commitment ever seen in Britain.

No more money.

We haven't increased the prices of the new Marinas. You'll see them listed on the page facing this advertisement. And at those prices you'll find it very hard to beat the new Marinas for value. The only thing left to see is a new Marina. At your Morris showroom. Now.



1.8 Special Coupé

1.8 Special Saloon

OVERSEAS

Back South
Africans
lit over
policy

Nicholas Ashford, a South African, has been banned from the National Congress, but he has defied the Government's efforts to achieve a white South Africa, according to a newspaper report today.

The split is said to have deepened the rift between the two groups of the movement, with leaders living in South Africa, and supporters who have remained in South Africa. Although the organization is credited with its leader, Mr. Ashford, is serving a sentence on Robben Island, still supported by many in South Africa.

The report is by Mr. Hennie Fontein, who is known to have good contacts both with the Government and with the anti-apartheid movement. He writes that many members of the movement in South Africa believe the organization should abandon its commitment to an armed struggle in favour of a peaceful, evolutionary form.

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Prince Sihanouk visits Cambodia and finds the capital with no traffic, no shops, no money

Phnom Penh becomes 'dead city'

From Rens Philp

Peking, Oct. 12

An angry mob of Cambodians lynched General Lon Non, younger brother of the deposed republic's President, Lon Nol, soon after the victorious Khmer Rouge troops marched into Phnom Penh on April 17. It was learnt in Peking today.

Other republican leaders, who included Mr. Long Boret, the Prime Minister, and Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak were shot by firing squads with generals and other high-ranking officers of the deposed republic. Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak, the Cambodian head of state, was told during his visit to the city last month.

Members of the Prince's entourage who accompanied him to Phnom Penh after five years' exile in Peking, brought the first eye-witness accounts of life in the Cambodian capital since its surrender to the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Long Boret and Prince Sirik Matak had been branded as "super traitors" and sentenced to death before Phnom Penh's surrender. Prince Sirik Matak, a cousin of Prince Sihanouk, who played a leading role in overthrowing his kinsman in March, 1970, refused to leave the country.

General Lon Non, a former Interior Minister and one of the French embassy but later surrendered to the Khmer Rouge. His body was hung into a hole dug when a banana tree was being transplanted, the Prince was told.

Members of the Prince's entourage also reported that all Cambodians except senior leaders of the new administration have been forced to abandon their old names and adopt new ones chosen by the authorities.

As a result, even Prince Sihanouk's sons, has lost his former name and is now called Comrade Pom. It was believed that this unprecedented measure was taken by the Khmer Rouge to make it hard for members of the old regime to establish contact with one another, and was intended to strengthen the move to disperse the capital's inhabitants across the countryside.

One member of Prince Sihanouk's entourage who left China a few days ago for Paris explained his reluctance to return to his homeland. "I would never be able to find my 12 children who do not even have my name any longer," he said.

In addition to changing everyone's name, the new leaders have decreed that only unconditional supporters of the new regime can live close to Cambodia's borders. "Doubtful" people are forced to live in the centre of the country.

The Cambodians who returned to Peking with Prince Sihanouk at the end of last month said they no longer recognized Phnom Penh. They described it as a "dead city".

They estimated its present population at no more than 50,000. It had a pre-war population of about half a million but this swelled to more than two million during the war.

The sole inhabitants now appeared to be members of the armed forces and each soldier had to wear a special badge to be allowed to move through the streets.

Members of the Prince's entourage had to submit to the same rules and were allowed to move only in the immediate neighbourhood of the royal palace and were always accompanied by "guides".

All traffic had disappeared from the streets, all shops were closed and there were far fewer monks (Buddhist monks). Pagodas still open had only five or six monks each instead of as many as 300 formerly.

Some factories they visited on the outskirts of Phnom Penh were being worked entirely by soldiers and by Chinese engineers who had built some new factories.

The entire population of Cambodia was organized in "committees" whose leaders were nominated by the Khmer Rouge authorities. These committees were responsible for distributing food because there were no shops and no money was in circulation.

Food was handed out to the people according to their "merits". The committees were also responsible for issuing passes that were needed to move in the countryside.

Prince Sihanouk was able to visit a rice plantation about six miles from Phnom Penh and a textile plant at about the same distance from the capital. He was also taken for a brief tour of the Mekong river and shown war damage to installations.

The Prince was unable to travel to Angkor Wat, the ancient temple in northern Cambodia where he wants to lay to rest the ashes of his mother, Queen Sisowath Kossamak, who died in Peking last April. He was obliged to leave her remains at the royal palace.

Prince Sihanouk was placed at his disposal during his three-week stay—Agence France Press.

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All traffic had disappeared from the streets, all shops were closed and there were far fewer monks (Buddhist monks). Pagodas still open had only five or six monks each instead of as many as 300 formerly.

Some factories they visited on the outskirts of Phnom Penh were being worked entirely by soldiers and by Chinese engineers who had built some new factories.

The entire population of Cambodia was organized in "committees" whose leaders were nominated by the Khmer Rouge authorities. These committees were responsible for distributing food because there were no shops and no money was in circulation.

Food was handed out to the people according to their "merits". The committees were also responsible for issuing passes that were needed to move in the countryside.

Prince Sihanouk was able to visit a rice plantation about six miles from Phnom Penh and a textile plant at about the same distance from the capital. He was also taken for a brief tour of the Mekong river and shown war damage to installations.

The Prince was unable to travel to Angkor Wat, the ancient temple in northern Cambodia where he wants to lay to rest the ashes of his mother, Queen Sisowath Kossamak, who died in Peking last April. He was obliged to leave her remains at the royal palace.

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The best way to find out about an airline
is to ask the people who speak its language.

England

I am a frequent air traveller using many airlines throughout the Middle East and Europe. In my opinion, the punctual, efficient service I received on board a PIA flight from Karachi to Jeddah was the best I have ever experienced.

ENGLISH SPEAKER

The Gulf

لقد ان احدى شركات الخطوط الجوية العربية السعودية على ما تتيقن من عناية و لطف وشاكرت من كفاءة طاقته جميع موظفيها اثناء رحلتي من امستردام الى دبي.

ARABIC SPEAKER

France

PIA sait très bien lorsqu'il faut vous laisser tranquille. J'ai dormi sans être dérangé de Paris au Caire et j'ai à peine remarqué l'escalade de Francfort.

FRENCH SPEAKER

Thailand

เป็นสายการบินที่ตรงต่อเวลาจริงๆ ผมได้บินกับ ที โอ ไอ ถึงสิบกว่าครั้งแล้วผมก็ประทับใจ โดยที่ผมไม่เคยมีอาการคันคันเลย

THAI SPEAKER

America

As an American living and working in Pakistan, I have nothing but praise for PIA. Every year I fly home to the States with my family, and the service we receive is quite exceptional. Last year we flew economy and the flight was as enjoyable as ever.

AMERICAN CIVIL ENGINEER

Japan

PIAは、他の航空会社に優るとも劣らない素晴らしい航空会社です。ほんとうに素晴らしい空の良き友です。

JAPANESE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Germany

WUNDERBAR!

GERMAN ECONOMIST

Pakistan

پیش کرتا۔ اس وہم سے نہیں کہ میں پاکستان ہوں۔ بلکہ میں نے آپ کے علاوہ کسی دوسری ایئر لائن سے سفر انجام دیا۔ یہاں کے مسافر ہیں۔ اس کے لیے میں مسندوں میں باکس لوگ

PAKISTANI TRAVELER

There are nice things being said about PIA. We know airline comment cards are available on our planes for passengers to record their views about us. Mostly, we find the remarks are very complimentary. Read the comments written above and see the sort of things they are saying. Last year we flew over a million passengers to many destinations across four continents—a substantial increase

over the previous year. No mean achievement at a time when the air transport industry in general is facing a very difficult period. We added wide-bodied DC 10-30s to our fleet of Boeing 707s. And set ourselves standards as high as any in the airline business. So it's not for nothing that we've earned the reputation as one of the most efficient airlines in the world. And are known as 'great people to fly with'.

PIA

Pakistan International Airlines
Great people to fly withEmperor Hirohito rests
in a Hawaii resort

Kona, Hawaii, Oct. 12—

Emperor Hirohito of Japan, the official pair of his two-week visit to the United States concluded, took a rest at the Hawaii resort of Kona today before returning to Japan tomorrow.

The Emperor and Empress Nakako arrived in Kona last night from Honolulu where they had been given a traditional warm welcome, that almost swept aside memories of Pearl Harbour and the Second World War.

The couple are staying at a hotel owned by a brother of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller.

In a speech at a state luncheon in Honolulu, the Emperor said of the century-old ties between Japan and Hawaii. "It is regrettable that those bonds were ever broken and I rejoice now that they were restored and are stronger than ever before."

The Emperor said through his spokesman tonight that he had been delighted by the warmth of his public reception in the United States and by the variety of what he had seen.

The press coverage, he added, had been much more than he expected. "The tight security measures surrounding the imperial couple had been expected since security was also tight in Japan."

Through all the pomp of welcoming ceremonies and the enclosing lines of the security forces, the little Emperor, bowing to Japanese and shaking the hands of Americans, showed no signs of exhaustion—Reuters.

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Kenya opposition
leader freed
from detention

Nairobi, Oct. 12—A former

senior official of the banned opposition Kenya People's Union (KPU), Mr. Acheng Onoko, has been released after six years in detention, a Government spokesman said today.

Mr. Onoko, who is 55, was one of the pioneers in Kenya's independence struggle. He was jailed with Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, who is now President of Kenya, for seven years, after being convicted in 1952 of terrorist activities by the authorities.

After independence in 1963, he was appointed Information Minister by Mr. Kenyatta. He resigned in 1966 to join the newly formed KPU. The party, known for its left-wing views and socialist policies, was outlawed in 1969. Its leaders were arrested and detained.

Mr. Onoko held the post of publicity secretary in the KPU at the time of his arrest. The Government spokesman said Mr. Onoko had already returned to his home in Nyanza province, central Kenya—AP.

Party of India shared power. Whenever there were differences of opinion, they were solved with Delhi's help.

Evidently, she had that pattern in mind for Kashmir as well. She castigated those—including Shaikh Abdullah—who indulged in Congress baiting. She said that Congress was the guarantee for a strong and integrated Kashmir.

In a fierce attack on Congress, the Shaikh said he would not tolerate its existence in Kashmir. If he still insists on this stand, he will run the danger of confrontation with the Congress Party as well as Mrs. Gandhi, which he cannot afford under present circumstances.

Now, The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit has collected and collated the relevant information for those involved in European advertising, and has published it under the title 'The European Press Data File'.

Contents

The file covers over 150 indigenous and international publications used for reaching the European "A" class market in fourteen European countries. It includes their frequency and circulation, their page sizes and discount structures, and their rates in sterling or dollars for standard sizes.

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SPORT

Tennis

Kodes moves up list and moves on to Masters event

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Madrid, October 12

Adriano Panatta today lost a tennis match for the first time since his son was born on September 16. By contrast, Jan Kodes won his tournament for the first time since he was Wimbledon champion in 1973. Kodes won the first round of the Madrid tournament by beating the Argentine Roman 6-2, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2 in two hours and a half to win the Chilean trophy and £5,240 here this afternoon.

A match rich in variety and positive thinking was all the more attractive because of a contrast between little known and well known names, between fighter and boxer. It was a particularly admirable win for Kodes because yesterday he was three times within two points of losing to Jaime Filoll in straight sets but came back to win in five and then won a doubles match as well.

Kodes is a tired man. But he has ample cause for satisfaction. In successive matches here he has come back to win in five and then won a doubles match as well. He is a tired man. But he has ample cause for satisfaction.

The Masters means even more than usual to Kodes this year because, from December 19 to 21, he will play for Czechoslovakia against Sweden on the same Stockholm courts in the first all-European final of the Davis Cup competition since Britain beat France in 1933. He wants to make himself at home in Stockholm, though the carpet court to be used for the Masters will be removed for the Davis Cup, exposing one of the fastest surfaces in the world.

Kodes made a good start today, serving well, launching a fierce attack on Panatta's service, and playing a few drop shots to temper the pounding rhythm of his hard, deep-driving. At first Panatta had to work merely to stay with him. But from 2-2 in the first set Kodes won five successive games. Then his precision and pace faltered a little and confidence gradually began to flow into Panatta's game.

The Italian won four consecutive games, took the second set and, in the third, twice cancelled service breaks by Kodes. When Panatta broke back for 5-4, he was briefly upset by the next line call—a time when Kodes, all the while, was giving the match everything he had. Kodes took the tie-break by seven points to four. Refreshed by the interval, he came through the fourth set with no lasting cause for apprehension.

Panatta had a good tournament, though, beating Jimmy Connors, Guillermo Vilas and Björn Borg in successive rounds. Yesterday he had a set point at 5-4 in the first set, but, after losing that set, he came back to win in five and then won a doubles match as well.

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George Wallace, a most important loser in the Presidential race

Governor George Wallace's followers believe in miracles. When he appears in public to deliver one of his inimitable homilies, he is helped up from his wheelchair onto a special stool behind the podium, and the faithful cheer and the true believers shout: "He standing, he's standing!"

Mr Wallace, who was due in Britain yesterday, does not stand. He is permanently paralysed below the waist and attempts no more than Roosevelt did to conceal the fact. Like FDR he does not like to be photographed being carried, or in a wheelchair, and his most ardent supporters continue to delude themselves about the state of his health.

It is rather touching and it is undoubtedly an important element in all the calculations of what will happen during the Presidential election next year. There are few precedents in American history for a man who was never President to win such support and to keep it for so long.

This is the fourth time he has run for the Presidency. In 1964, he did astonishingly well in Democratic primaries against candidates standing in for President Johnson. In 1968 he abandoned the party and ran on his own, hoping to prevent either Mr Nixon or Mr Humphrey from winning outright, and to drive the election into the House of Representatives. He won 13 per cent of the vote, more than any other third party candidate since 1924.

It was less than he hoped and needed. In 1972 he won primaries in the north as well as the south, and came a strong second in such states as Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Then he was shut in a shopping centre near Washington.

A couple of racist remarks have haunted Mr Wallace since his early days in Alabama politics. When he lost his first bid for governorship in 1958 to a man believed to be a worse racist than he, he vowed that he would never be "out-segregated" again. Later he swore to uphold "segregation now, segregation for ever".

America has changed since then, and Governor Wallace seems to have changed with it. He now arranges to have some of Alabama's black mayors appear on the platform with him from time to time, and assures visitors and northern audiences that racial harmony has now been reestablished in the south, after years of disquiet caused by northern trouble-makers.

His hard-core supporters, whose attitudes towards black Americans have not changed, despite all the Supreme Court rulings and Acts of Congress of the past two decades, still consider him their spokesman and representative. He attacks the busing of children to achieve racial balance in the schools with the same fervour that he once applied to denouncing desegregation.

The issue is fundamentally the same, and so is Mr Wallace. He will undoubtedly do well in a number of northern states where busing is a great issue—probably including Massachusetts, the one ultra-liberal state that voted for Mr McGovern in 1972.

He has other qualities, of course, than his appeal to the dark side of America. He claims to be one of the last true populists, a patriot, a man really concerned with the working classes of America, and the small farmers and businessmen who often feel themselves neglected today.

He is anti-intellectual, like Mr Spiro Agnew, but he carries a conviction and humanity wholly lacking in their synthetic creation. He is an amusing company, his speeches are full of good jokes well told, and it is evident that he has astonishing courage and resilience.

His injuries were dreadful, their physical effects permanently painful and difficult, and Mr Wallace suffered frequently from fits of severe depression caused directly by his physical condition. He has fought back and in three years has become once again a major factor in American politics.

There are eight declared candidates for the Democratic nomination so far, and Mr Wallace will get around to making his formal declaration before very long. His present trip to Europe is designed to show that he has a concern for foreign affairs.

Speaking from his wheelchair, under the portraits of past Democratic leaders, Governor George Wallace addresses the 1972 Democratic Party convention at Miami.

Looking at causes rather than symptoms as crime increases

The rise in crime, particularly among teenagers, is leading to a fierce clash of opinion about the best way of dealing with it, as well as making police rethink their strategy.

The figures are alarming. Professor F. H. McClintock, head of the Department of Criminology at Edinburgh University, said recently that the two million indictable offences recorded in England and Wales last year represented an 84 per cent increase in 10 years. In 12 years, the rate increased from 24 a thousand of population to 64. In London, crime rose by a fifth in the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year. Those under 21 found guilty last year accounted for half of known offenders, apart from those dealt with by police with a caution in England and Wales and a warning in Scotland.

The Police Federation, which represents 100,000 officers up to the rank of Chief Inspector, has called for tougher laws. They want extra powers for magistrates to enable them to give severe punishments and more effective means of making parents responsible for their children's wrongs. A campaign that was launched at Birmingham by Sergeant Leslie Male, the federation's chairman, is to be continued with a second meeting soon at Exeter.

Overstretched as they are through shortage of men and increasing work-load, the police have cause to be frustrated. That frustration also emerged at the recent annual conference of the Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales, and penal reformers are making some of the suggestions the police are making.

The weakness of the present debate is that it is confined to the effects of crime rather than seeking to tackle its causes, though there is much difference of opinion about them. In recent years the belief has grown that deterring offenders does little to reduce their criminal tendencies and for many may well confirm them. Viewed in this light, the understandable frustration of the police policy makers, have the opposite to the desired effect.

This is not to say that people who are a threat to society ought not to be locked

up, but there are many in prison who ought not to be there—for example, the misfits, inadequate and alcoholics who ought to be treated outside. This would help to reduce already scandalous overcrowding.

Fortunately, the police themselves, encouraged by interested academics, are beginning to give more thought to what they can do to tackle the causes of crime. Crime prevention is being seen as something much more than putting locks on doors and rigging up burglar alarms, important though these are as a defence.

The argument that this approach involves among the service is discussed in depth by leading policemen in *Police Studies*, D. C. Heath Ltd., £3.95, which follows a conference last year at Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedfordshire. As Commander Peter Marshall of Scotland Yard says about the causes of crime: "The time is ripe for a shift in emphasis to preventive community work."

The police are now beginning to take the initiative in leading the community to help to alleviate their worst effects. They are of police sergeants on a recent course at the Cranfield Institute. It had the bright idea of sending them to study Houghton Regis, in Bedfordshire, which grew from a village of 3,300 in 1959 to its present size of 14,000. Continued expansion, which has taken place by mutual agreement between the GLC and local authority, will bring the population to between 20,000 and 22,000 by 1981.

The police noted the high proportion of children under 18, the need for an adequate industrial base, that the provision of housing, and a relative lack of amenities.

So far as it goes, the diagnosis is similar to that in a report to be published soon on Kirkby, the Liverpool overspill new town, which is identified with the "Newtown" of the BBC's long-running television series on "Z" Cars, and is a much greater planning disaster.

Whereas England and Wales had a quite dramatic rise in crime of 21 per cent in 1974, Kirkby was 51 per cent. Vandalism in 1974 cost its citizens probably £375,000, according to Home Office data, is more in line with a city popula-

tion of 500,000 than a moderately sized town of 60,000. About £30,000 a year is spent on boarding up vacant council dwellings as an attempted precaution against vandals.

Chief Superintendent Norman Chapple, of Merseyside Police, who has prepared the report, says: "Aggrieved persons and witnesses alike are frightened to act, or make statements to the police, for fear of reprisals against their person or property." People are prepared actively to resist en masse the arrest of an offender.

In both places, more sensitive planning could have achieved better results, and the most that can be done is a repair job on community life by involving people who care sufficiently to act.

Cranfield Institute of Technology invited along local officials and others with an interest in Houghton Regis to listen to the Sergeant's diagnosis and advice. At Kirkby, following a meeting of local community leaders called by Merseyside's Chief Constable, Mr James Haughton, the formation of neighbourhood councils has been suggested. Since many parents seem unwilling or unable to develop in their off-spring a sense of responsibility towards the community the difficult task of inducing it is left to the schools.

The police are keen to aid the schools with better liaison and to support neighbourhood councils.

The question so far unresolved is how far police should become involved, even at this local, informal level, in tasks that should properly be done by government. Though Kirkby is a victim of the Houghton Regis area, the police are taking the initiative.

The police are being forced to act rather as they would in any emergency when people and property are in danger, and this is praiseworthy. But it is also an indication of those in government who ought to have acted and have failed to do so. The least that Whitehall can do is to ensure that police have the men and resources to do the job, and in Kirkby, as in Bedfordshire and elsewhere, they have insufficient to tackle as they might wish the ills that they are now exposing.

Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Looking at causes rather than symptoms as crime increases

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IT TOOK US 10 YEARS TO MAKE AN OVERNIGHT SUCCESS OF SILK CUT.

You're probably aware of Silk Cut's growing popularity.

Perhaps you've noticed the way people who wouldn't dream of smoking a mild cigarette eighteen months ago are now happily smoking ours.

Or how pubs that once refused to give us shelf space now willingly do.

What you may not have noticed is that during the first 10 years of Silk Cut's life we made a number of small improvements to our cigarette.

Each aimed at increasing its mild effects, without any loss of flavour.

We started with our tobacco.

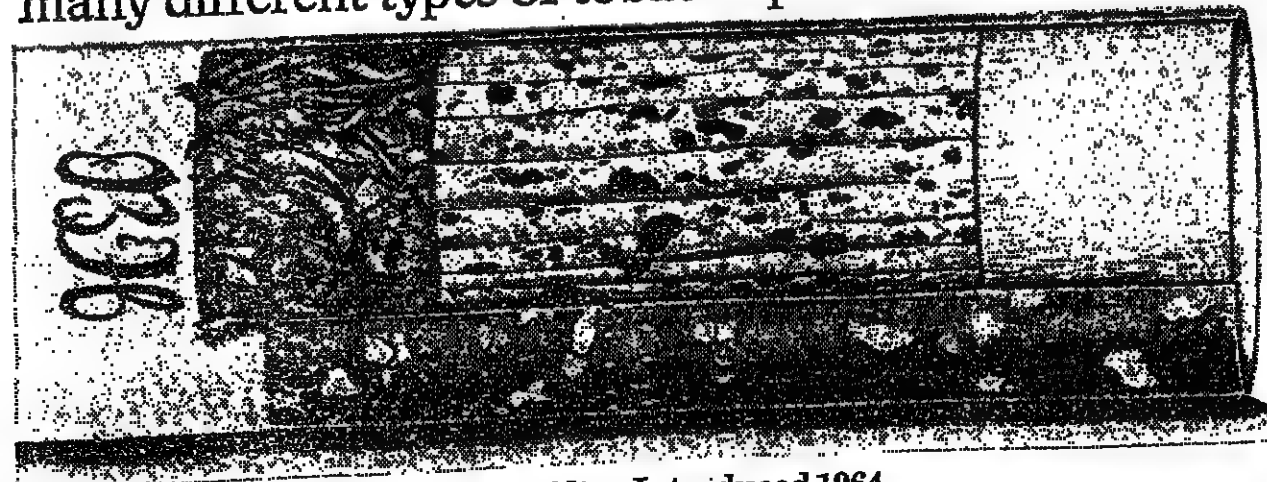
Tobacco blending to combine the flavour of the upper leaves with

the mildness of the lower ones. 1964-1972.

In the year Silk Cut made its debut, 1964, our tobacco blend was one of the few around that was both mild and satisfying.

We had an idea, though, that with a little hard work it ought to be possible to make our cigarette even milder.

So we set about the task of sorting through the many different types of tobacco plants.



Charcoal filter. Introduced 1964.

And we experimented with blends made up with leaves taken from the tops and bottoms of plants. (In tobacco plants, the lower leaves, which are

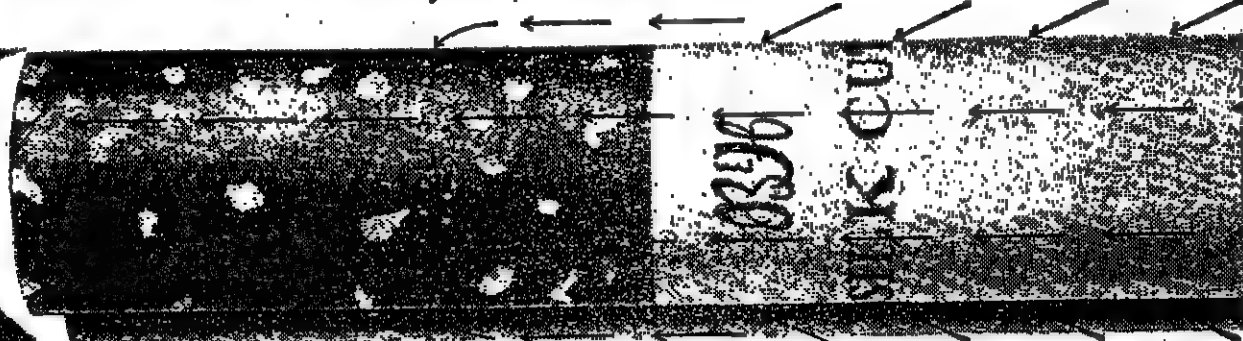
shaded from the sun, produce a milder smoke than the exposed upper ones.)

From the beginning we looked at the filter.

In ordinary cigarettes, filters are made of acetate and paper.

But the Silk Cut filter is a special charcoal filter that produces a smoother smoke than the conventional type.

Again, we wanted to find a way to make the smoke milder still. In fact, we found two ways.



Air ventilation. Introduced 1970.

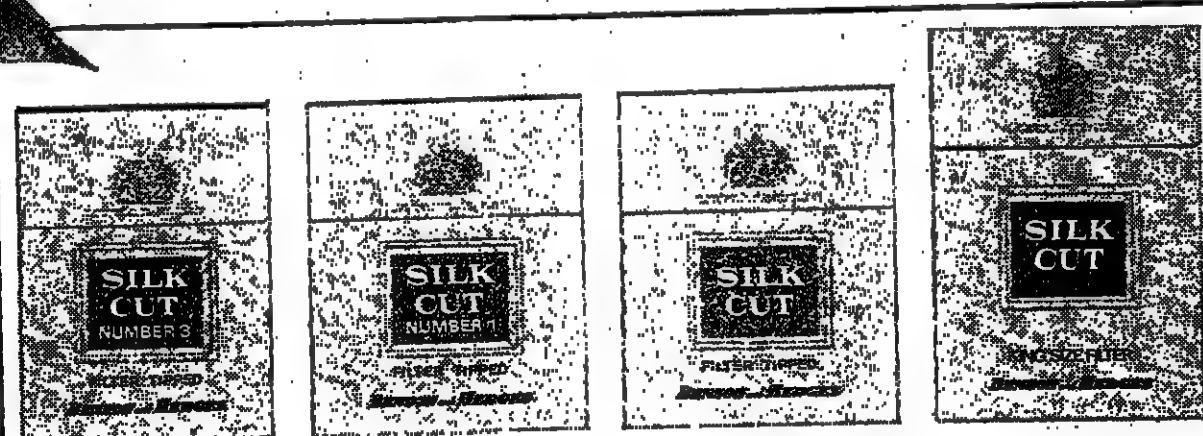
The first was those small holes you see on the picture above.

They are Silk Cut's ventilation system.

When you draw air to be drawn into the filter to mix with the smoke that travelled the length of the cigarette.

The second was the higher-porosity cigarette paper we began using last year.

The result of all these innovations was a cigarette



We've improved our range over the years too.

that was a touch milder than previously, and our smokers thought every bit as satisfying too.

Of course, while we were improving our cigarette, we also improved our range.

(There's now a version of the mild cigarette to suit every smoker's pocket.)

And naturally, we'll go on improving both range and cigarette in any way we can.

We've no intention of letting our success get in the way of that.

Silk Cut. The mild cigarette.

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING



The planned meeting next month of the heads of government of the six leading industrial nations of the West to discuss world economic problems can be wholeheartedly welcomed, despite the obvious dangers which surround it. If the peoples of the world are led to expect that this meeting will directly and dramatically solve or even ease their economic afflictions, then disappointment and anger can be its only outcome.

It cannot be sensible for those who have the responsibility to give that leadership in an increasingly interdependent world to think and act in isolation from one another or with only the imperfect communication which normal and formal diplomatic channels offer. A true meeting of minds at the highest political levels could indeed prepare the ground for a better and more long-sighted management of the world's present economic disorders just as the good personal relations between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill laid the foundations not only for the successful waging of the last war, but also for the simultaneous successful development of a new

saw only distracts attention from the real problem—so well recognized by Chancellor Schmidt, President Giscard and Dr. Kissinger—that the see-saw itself is becoming unbinged. We can no longer buy full employment by debauching our currencies, still less by beseeching other countries to debauch theirs. Monetary stability is now the precondition of employment stability.

The post-war order is also threatened by the growth of regional economic blocks. If these should ever come to give priority to an assertion of their own currencies over their narrowly conceived producer interests over the preservation of a world order of free multilateral

If Mr Smith's assertion that Mr a solution in Rhodesia, just how minor

David Wood

Although I have neither liking nor perhaps aptitude for broad-brush phrases in political analysis, it seems to me a fair judgment on the Conservative conference in Blackpool last week that Mrs Margaret Thatcher has set her hand to leading an uprising of the middle classes. Her dazzlingly successful rally speech on Friday was a calculated call to political arms addressed to all those, in every socio-economic class, who identify themselves and their best interests with middle-class moral values.

In short, she ran up a signal that the Conservative Party's retreat before socialism, which has continued throughout the postwar years, may have been a mistake. It may be a pity that the party has been obliged to pay homage to Conservative leaders who preceded her, not least Mr. Heath. But it cannot be denied that the majority of Conservatives, in and outside Westminster, now believe that the party must survive on the basis of the compromises with socialism for which the word "Buckskellism" was invented. They feel in their bones that unless a stand is made now the party will be dead within a matter of only a few years. It must be now or never. The pessimism sounds for the coming attack. Nobody needs to think that Mr. Heath was or is a less true Conservative than Mr. Butler. But he has a different Conservative in anti-

solution in Rhodesia, just how the policy of détente is serving South Africa's interests.

Appealing to South African right-wing opinion over Mr Vorster's head is also a risky game to play. Mr Vorster's sharp rejoinder shows that he does not welcome criticisms of his détente policy from a party to which he is a member. It is a party to his own party. Mr Smith knows that as well as anyone. Perhaps he reckons that Mr Vorster has now gone as far in support for Rhodesian détente as his own people will permit, and so a measure of Rhodesian independence is safe enough. For of Rhodesia's dependence on South Africa for transport, munitions, financial and commercial services there is no question. It may be that Mr Vorster has now made it clear that while South Africa will maintain this

minimum help it would not be increased if—or when—Mr Smith's obduracy leads his own people into disaster.

Relations between Salisbury and Pretoria have never been so mutually cordial. They appear to be at a new low. Nevertheless, Mr Smith could adopt a less intransigent position in new negotiations. He could give the whites a bit more leverage to get something he can persuade his followers is not a sell-out. So long as this faint hope of a deal is kept alive President Kaunda can be expected to keep a restraining hand on the Zapu militants. If, furthermore, Mr Vorster has decided to show the Rhodesians that they are now really on their own, and to let the world know this decision, the scene has significantly changed.

From the Leader of the Inner London Education Authority

cause every other local education authority in the country of the same extravagance. Although the EWS has to work with the social service departments, it does not have to do services with the particular function of securing school attendance.

The basis of Sir Malby's charge is in comparison with one outer London borough which spurs from its population of 60 per cent to provide an education that the LEA is among the ten lowest spenders per pupil in the whole country. In fact the average inner London household spends about 50 per cent less on education than the average household in outer London.

Costs of education in teachers' pension allowances and land prices are higher in inner London than anywhere else, although our higher rates also reflect the greater need for teacher accommodation.

Teacher strikes, the generous equip-

ment of schools, council housing, and risk to know the future of the LEA has always been a problem. The LEA needs information to be brought to enable them to make decisions on job and in particular the allocation between the two. It would be a good idea if the LEA could have some time and money made available to enable them to get more information on matters where within their statutory powers they can call on Crofton's assurance that the LEA's education advisers will in no way designate the LEA, when the letter is clearly designed to do so.

Yours faithfully,
ASHLEY BRAMALL
The County Hall, SE1.
October 30,

from Sir Frederick Corfield, QC

elixstowe docks

From Sir Arncliffe Kirby
Sir, Mr. Donald Royal might not
have written his letter, published
in your issue of October 10, if he
did not know that since its establish-
ment about twelve years ago the
British Transport Docks Board has
been consistently profitable, has
generated a very well managed group
of ports, has paid many millions
of pounds of interest charges to the
Treasury and has undertaken a for-
midable and looking capital develop-
ment programme, largely from ploughed
back revenue. I can think of no
other guarantee of Feltzstowe con-
tinuing to be forward looking, well
managed, profitable and efficient
in for it to be absorbed into the
British Transport Docks group.

Yours faithfully
ARTHUR KIRBY,
Chairman, Court,
The Drive,
October 11

From Mr Ian R. Mathews
Sir, Your correspondence with
Michael is correct, I agree with his
assessment of *The Age* as one of
the papers of the world's
papers (*The Times*, Sept.
1975). However, his state-
ment that *The Age's* practice of
concentrating has not been
noticed by other newspapers, gives
the impression that *The Age*
leader in the field of
journalistic honesty.

The Canberra Times, per
your example, adopted the
practice of publishing can-
vases in 1964, and, to my annual
occasional embarrassment
to do so all too frequently.

Yours faithfully,
IAN R. MATHEWS,
The Canberra Times,
PO Box 218,
Canberra City, ACT 2601
September 30,

ron warheads, facing us. Their range excludes these weapons from discussion in the Strategic Arms Limita-

has every
alone
in the past,
which they
to do their
to improve
LEA and
unreason-

From Mr D. H. R. Archer
Sir, in his defence of the attitude

Others better qualified than I may challenge this view on doctrinal grounds: what worries me is how and by whom this "injustice" is to be defined; and how and by whom it is to be decided that the magnitude of the injustices, and the difficulty of righting it in any other way is sufficient for the killing and

From Dr Christoph Bertram
 Sir, Your leader "A" complains

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPH BERTRAM,
29 Lloyd Square, WCL

shall see. From Mr David Boulton

The punishment described in the Manual of *Arrière* was a "field punishment" number one "and known to the troops as 'fixation' (because it consisted of tying hands and feet to a stake or other fixed object) was repeatedly endured by twelve objectors at Le Havre in May, 1916. According to the account of one of them, a Quaker named Cornelius Barritt, they were, on at least one occasion, scourged to barked wire stakes.

Another objector, W. C. Tyrell, told how in 1918 he was "tied to a stake every day for a month within the range of shell fire which drove the guard 100 yards away for safety". Does Mr Rac suppose these

(Other ways of breaking the stalemate? Mr Trudeau found the little fact of wheat very effective in his conversations with Mr Brezhnev in Helsinki about Russian overfishing in the North West Atlantic. The Russians immediately agreed to reduce their take in these international waters by 40 per cent.)

The Soviet Union for years has had some 600 odd intermediate range missiles (IRBMs), with more on the way, facing us. Their range excludes these weapons from discussion in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks—although for Western Europe they are obviously strategic arms; their location—in Western Europe—makes them a "balance" in Europe. The balance of the tactical balance in Europe is tactically left out because it is situated beyond the 2,000 km border (one of the agreements between strategists and tacticians) in found conventions in American SALT talks.

slope for Nato to embark on, perhaps?

From Mr Nicholas Binton

Sir, May I express support for Mr Philip, Head in his concern about the use of indeterminate prison sentences? (The Times, October 7). The parole system in this country is in effect a system of indeterminate sentencing whereby the actual time a suspect spends in prison serving sentences of more than 18 months is determined by the Parole Board and not by a court of law. So 14,401 of the 31,396 sentenced men and women in prisons in England and Wales do not know when they might be released.

The criticisms of the present parole system are similar to those of the American system. The reason is that the Parole Board proposes an alternative system whereby for all prisoners with sentences of up to 18 months, the parole board must

recommend a date for release (in consultation) with sufficient licence up to the end of the sentence. For those with sentences of over three years parole board have to recommend a date for release or a period should not be recommended at the end of the sentence (plus a period of release out the approval of the Board.

As a master of just important that ground refusal be communicate prisoner.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
Director, National Asst
Prison Officers,
125 Kennington Park Rd,
October 7.

From Mr D. H. R. Archer
 Sir, In his defence of the attitude

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Welsh and Scottish
Where lies the balance
in Ireland today?
Yours faithfully,
D. H. R. ARCHER,
Redriff,
Newport,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.

From Dr Christoph Bertram:
 Sir, Your leader, "A concrete

British interest of October 1914 provides what is surely a novel and disturbing definition of the European Community: "to act as one unit when our interests coincide and to preserve the rights of each when they state with ill-defined interests exist." Membership in the Community implies that conflicting interests exist but that they must be reconciled in the common interest.

Yours faithfully,
 From the Rev Arthur

"Days of Hope"
From Mr David Boulton
 Sir, Returning from abroad, I have
 today caught up with the Head
 Master of Westminster School's
 Minister of the BBC for vision of
 Sir, May I again crav
 gence of your space to
 John Hart's suspicious
 not the only EEC par
 September 17) who wis
 inferior wine? He l
 cross, Euston Square
 notice the empty bottle
 recently held the cheap
 present obtainable, to
 of that.

book on First World War conscientious objection, naming the American

ous objects, placing the historical accuracy of the picture in the foreground of the question. In Loach's film there a consistent objector was tied to a post within range of enemy fire.

The punishment described in the *Manual of Military Law* as "field punishment number one" and "known to the troops as 'crucifixion' (because it consisted of tying the hands and feet to a stake or post) was frequently used. It was endured by twelve objectors at Le Havre in May, 1916. According to the account of one of them, a prisoner named Cornelius Barritt, they were, on at least one occasion, secured to barbed wire stakes.

Another objector, W. C. Tyrell, told how in 1918 he was "tied to a post every day for a month, often within the range of enemy fire, which he guarded 100 yards away for his safety." Does Mr Rag suppose these

could result from the lack of which he advocates.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR C. DAVIES,
General Secretary, The
Council of the Christian
Gordon St, WC1.

The same, but better

From Mr Bernard V. St. John
Sir, A young Chinese friend
assured me that Ching
suit is just like that of a
Chinese worker.

"Better cloth, the
added.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD V. SLATER
Bradford Grammar School
Kebley Road,
Bradford,
West of China

Mr. Callaghan, in a foreign affairs debate last year, very sensibly directed Parliament's attention to the need to draw these weapons into one or other of the two European security negotiations. The traditional American view has been that Soviet IRBMs are of no use to the Soviet Union, and that they should be brought into play in the event of a nuclear war fought exclusively on European soil, and, because they cannot reach the territory of the United States, they are not a component of the overall strategic balance.

These arguments are unlikely to impress European governments, but they would certainly seem to be the basis of the American view. They must be part of the "theatre balance" in Europe. Yet in calculations of the tactical nuclear balance in Europe they are traditionally left out, because they are beyond the Russian/Polish border (one of the accepted divides between strategical and tactical) and found convenient in the Soviet-American SALT talks.

Must one not ask why? The Soviet Union takes them seriously enough. . . . Meanwhile, for the European allies to allow Nato's "ignorance" of these weapons to be confirmed along the lines of Mr Brandt's suggestion would be exceptionally shortsighted.

Yours, etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
 160 Baywater Road, W2.

100 Baywater Road, Waco
October 9.

and including three years' release on licence should be automatic after serving one-third of the sentence subject to any loss of remission) with supervision on licence up to the end of the sentence. For those receiving a sentence of over three years the Commission should have a discretionary power to order that the prisoner should not be released before the end of his sentence (minus a period of remission) without the approval of the Parole Board.

As a matter of justice it is also important that grounds for parole refusal be communicated to the prisoner.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HUNT,
Director, National Association for
the Prevention of Prison
Offenders.

1225 Kennings Park Road, SE11.
October 7.

...naming of people—including
 children and others who are not
 parties to the dispute—to be per-
 missible.
 Authors have long been campaign-
 ing with little success, against the
 "injustice" of free public lending.
 Would they be "justified" in
 furthering their claims by violence?
 Liberals have for many years pre-
 ferred "only" the "injustice" of
 the electoral system. Would the
 UCC support them if they took up
 arms? What of the desires of the
 Welsh and Scottish Nationalists?
 Where lies the balance of justice
 in Ireland today?
 ...of our faithful
 J. H. ARCHER,
 Cardiff,
 Newport,
 Walford Walden,
 Essex.

rs-band accounts were manufactured by the conchla propaganda machine? If so, what does he make of the Army's decision to scrap field punishment number one after the war, largely as a result of the public outrage provoked by its admitted use against conscientious objectors?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BOULTON,
 6 High Street,
 Elmton,
 Lancashire.
 October 8.

inferior wine
from the Rev Arthur C. Davies
In May I again crave the indul-
gence of your EEC to confirm Mr
Philip Hart's contention that he is
not the only EEC partner (letter,
September 17) who wishes to drink
inferior wine? He has only to
visit Euston Square Gardens and
notice the empty bottles, which had
previously held the cheapest wine at
present obtainable, to be assured
of that.

It is because some of us are en-
thusiastic not to increase the numbers
of the pathetically addicted vagrants
who left them there that we are
not in favour of the flooding of the
country with cheap wine which
results from the tax-removal
which he advocates.

Yours faithfully
ARTHUR C. DAVIES,
General Secretary, The Temperance
Council of the Christian Churches,
London St, WC1

the same, but better
from Mr Bernard V. Slater.
A young lady from Peking
assured me that Chairman Mao's
it is just like that worn by the
Chinese worker.
"Better cloth, though", she
added.
Yours faithfully,
BERNARD V. SLATER,
Bradford Grammar School,
Highgate Road,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire

Chartered Surveyors
Planning Consultants

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 6. Dealings End Oct 17. Contango Day, Oct 20. Settlement Day, Oct 28

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Think about
EXECUTIVE HEALTH

GET THE FACTS ABOUT
Cwmbran
GARDEN CITY OF WALES

For information about industrial opportunities
Cwmbran Town Council, 100, High Street,
R.P. Monday, M.B.E., M.C., General Manager,
Cwmbran Development Corporation,
Cwmbran, Gwent NP23 5JL. Telephone: Cwmbran 67777

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JONAS

Saving the system for healthy equity investment

associated with the nation's industrial adviser, Sir John. This time the insurance is less negative, but the criticism coming from the pension funds is more direct.

In each case the argument has been logical. An insurance company holds its moneys in trust obligation to invest them return. Yet there is a great deal of money and a "difficult" industrial sector is an essential kind premium, if there is to be equity investment.

Banks were dragged into the money market in order to save the system; institutional investors (it goes) will be dragged in of England's initiative in the system on which—namely, the industrial system—its protagonist put. Benson would be a cheer for that."

t revolution arillo, Tex

A quiet revolution in Amarillo, Tex

pond, when all costs are included, to get the cow ready for slaughtering in now beef prices are rising, cattle producers and can reckon with a decline of possibly up to \$5000 more for each cow.

The integration and lining of this industry, with the continual investments in the areas of irrigation and mechanization are reducing the both costs and some of the

noll
Limited

1974	1973
£'000	£'000
9,708	8,188
1,008	1,033
531	570
11.8p	12.9p
2.462p	2.450p

C. H. Jourdan

y 29%.
6%.
million.

Frank V

Record Profit – Strong Liquidity

12 months to 31st July	1975	1974	1973
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Group sales	12,592	9,708	8,188
Profit before tax	1,169	1,008	1,033
Profit after tax	560	531	570
Earnings per 25p share	12.4p	11.8p	12.9p
Dividend payments per share	2.627p	2.462p	2.450p

Points made by the Chairman, Mr. C. H. Jourdan

- ★ Furniture turnover up by 29%.
- ★ Textile turnover up by 26%.
- ★ Record exports at £1½ million.
- ★ Strong order book.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Seeking the
best information
systems,
page 19

Levy
future now
ondary

Blagham claim Paris aim unimpeded works over energy

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Swiss entry to snake bankers' agenda

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EC change by Heineken

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NYSE acts to preserve a floor trading role

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\$400m Iran loan for UK water industry

From Ali Reza Jahani-Shahi
Teheran, Oct 12

A \$400m (nearly £200m) loan to Britain's nationalized water industry will be made by Iran within the next six weeks, Mr. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said here today.

It will be the second tranche of a \$1,200m credit pledged to Britain's nationalized industries by Iran last year. The National Water Council took up the first \$400m last October.

At the close of a two-day Iran-United Kingdom financial conference, Mr. Healey said he did not think Britain would need to apply for the final part of the credit before Christmas.

When the lines of credit are drawn from Iran, the borrowed dollars are converted to sterling through the Exchange Equalization Account and do not influence credit on the foreign exchange market.

The first preparatory conference in April broke down because the industrialized countries could not agree to demands from the oil producers and the Third World representatives for new materials and the problems of development to be included on the agenda.

The United States, Japan and the EEC have now all come to terms with the fact that there can be no dialogue without a discussion of all these problems.

Representation for the industrial block, as seen by most OECD countries would be the United States, Japan, Canada and the EEC, with the remainder of the world represented by Australia, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway or Austria.

Privately the oil producing countries—represented in Paris today by Saudi Arabia, Iran, Algeria and Venezuela—are not dissatisfied by the oil producers' position in the conference.

It has diverted attention from the oil producers who are far from united after the serious differences of opinion between Saudi Arabia and Iran over price rises taken by the oil producers during the meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the end of last month.

As a result of the 10 per cent increase in oil prices, the four oil producers are still uncertain what reception they will get from Brazil, India and Zaire, on behalf of the Third World.

House-Builders Council expels 12 from register

Twelve builders have been expelled from the National Register of House-Builders by the National House-Builders Council for failing to meet its conditions. Four were reinstated if they complete repairs within given time limits.

An additional six companies have had special conditions imposed which they must meet if they are to remain on the register. One builder has been warned by the council about his future conduct.

Five companies named by the council for unsatisfactory conduct are: F. S. Homes, of Basingstoke; O. T. Smith, of Coventry; which has been active in Northamptonshire; A. W. & S. (Builders), of Basingstoke; and the Norwich area; C. J. Cooper, of Norfolk; and Treble and Gray, builders working in the Liskeard, Cornwall area.

At first the unions have announced strike action on October 22 in protest against the deadline reached in talks with the management. The issues concern job guarantees, mobility of labour, and investment in the Mezzogiorno.

The deadlock represents a breakdown in the procedure agreed last November to "contain the crisis" through regular consultations on production levels and plans.

Fiat, the biggest private company in the country with 155,000 employees, is a pacemaker for the Italian industry as a whole. The "hot autumn" of 1969 originated there.

The question now is whether another hot autumn lies ahead, as the national metalworkers' labour contract is coming up for its three-year renegotiation.

The government and the heads of the three big unions are trying to avert a deterioration in the economy through a series of discussions on both the immediate outlook, and medium-term strategy.

Union leaders have so far reacted positively to government plans for an energy programme, housing, and southern Italy, known as the Mezzogiorno. But their response in other sectors has been negative.

A further meeting which may be decisive, is set for Tuesday. Pressure is growing, however, at the local level for immediate wage rises, and in the railways small so-called independent and right-wing union organizations are trying to take advantage of this by promoting a series of strikes tonight and tomorrow.

In August these unions, acting in opposition to the big confederations, had some success in disrupting rail traffic round Rome and in the south, particularly in Sicily.

Mr. Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, who will be meeting the SEC in the next few days, will probably argue for the abolition of rule 394, while at the very same time the NYSE will probably give the company permission to proceed with its odd-lot trading plans.

Heads of the major stock exchanges will be testifying before the SEC next Tuesday and Wednesday. It is indicative of the SEC's views that one of the commissioners, Mr. A. A. Sommer, Jr., saw the proposed change by the NYSE of rule 394 as a "constructive step forward and one that deserves our consideration".

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BSC orders job-replacement studies

By Peter Hill

Two major investigations have been started by the British Steel Corporation into the prospects for attracting new industries to areas where the corporation plans to phase down steel-making operations.

Thousands of workers are scheduled to lose their jobs over the next few years as a result of the corporation's £4,500m development strategy. The programme involves closure of many outdated steel-making plants, several in areas where little, if any, alternative employment is available at present for displaced workers.

With weekly losses at present running at between £5m and £6m, the BSC has asked the European Coal and Steel Community to meet half the cost of each of the studies and is clearly anxious to demonstrate awareness of its social responsibilities.

One study is being undertaken by Interplan, a consultancy, McKinsey and Co, and will concentrate on measures needed to improve new job prospects in Scotland's steel-making belt in the Motherwell and Cambuslang areas.

This project follows establishment by the BSC of a promotional team to spearhead its drive to attract labour-intensive projects to sites owned by the corporation in the area.

The emphasis of the Scottish study will be on identifying Scottish and other British companies as well as foreign concerns which might expand in the area, and also preparing a list of potential investors who might partner the BSC in industrial ventures which could absorb local restrained steelworkers.

A parallel study is to be carried out by Interplan. It will be centred on attracting new industries to Ebbw Vale and Cardiff in South Wales, Shotton in North Wales, and Hartlepool in the North-East coast, where closure of steel-making plants will produce a substantial pool of labour.

Interplan's task will be to identify for the BSC combinations of industries—possibly unrelated to steel-making—which could thrive in these four areas, and to identify British, European and American companies which might consider setting up facilities in one or more of the areas.

Inclusion of Shotton in the study—where the corporation wants to phase out steel-making, but substantially expand steel-finishing activities—is interesting. The Government has still to decide whether to allow the BSC to go ahead with closure of steel-making there, and the corporation's plans are being vigorously opposed by workers, trade unions, and local authorities.

In a statement yesterday, however, the BSC said the inclusion of Shotton in the jobs study "does not anticipate or prejudice in any way" the outcome of the Government's review.

Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, who has been scrutinizing the corporation's closure programme since last year, is expected to announce the Government's decision on Shotton before the end of the year.

European slump: Herr Hans Birnbaum, chairman of Salzgitter, the West German steel concern, said in Chicago at the weekend that Western Europe's steel industry was unlikely to recover from the present slump before mid-1976, according to Reuter.

He said that in its fiscal year ended September 30, Salzgitter had a 22 per cent decline in steel output from 5.4 million tonnes in the previous fiscal year.

The European industry's price levels had weakened since the beginning of 1975 while costs had continued to rise, Herr Birnbaum said, adding: "The entire industry will be in the red this year."

The German steelworkers' union had given notice of a request for an 8 per cent wage rise but the industry was not in a position to meet the demand, Herr Birnbaum added.

Herr Birnbaum, who was visiting Chicago en route to Mexico City for a meeting of the International Iron and Steel Institute, said it was possible that Salzgitter will invest in more United States companies, particularly steel-using ones.

It already owns 100 per cent of Feralloy Corporation of Chicago and American Perco of Millwood, New York, and 55 per cent of Delta Steel Co. of Houston.

Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has been asked by Mr. Wilson to keep developments in the profession under review until a decision is made about an inquiry.

Earlier this year the Department circulated a discussion paper suggesting an advisory committee on accreditation of engineers within the EEC.

Discussions about the REC problem have been going on with all the 75 or so organizations involved in engineering; of this number over 40 are institutions and other learned societies to which engineers belong. There had been delay in getting some bodies to commit themselves to specific proposals, particularly on academic standards.

A final draft of the department's proposals is now understood to be in the hands of all the engineering organizations. It clearly backs the setting up of a widely-based advisory committee which would take expert advice from all quarters.

This would mean evolution of all the standards applied by the professional bodies. This implies that a common benchmark will not necessarily be taken from the Council of Engineering Institutions, the umbrella body for the 15 CIPET chartered organizations.

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Over-ordering fear for bulk carrier market

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Forecasts that the disastrous situation in the market for large oil tankers could be repeated in the bulk carrier sector unless there is a sharp revival in world trade have been made by Mullion & Co, the London shipbrokers, in their latest three-monthly market report.

The report noted that because of the collapse of the tanker market many owners had been converting tanker orders to contracts for large bulk carriers which, together with the switching of combination carriers to grain cargoes, could combine to produce a surplus of bulk carriers by the middle of next year.

Orders for bulk carriers at present amount to 29 million deadweight tons—the highest ever recorded—and more than 10 million tons is scheduled to be delivered next year. About 10 orders a week on average

are being placed with world shipyards—the lion's share being taken up by Japan.

The report stated: "The same incentive and hysterical rush for bulk carrier contracts that precipitated the present tanker crisis is now fully under way, and if the world's capacity of shipbuilding potential is concentrated on bulk carrier production, a nightmare situation could result in 1977 if a revival in world trade on a very substantial scale is not in evidence."

Referring to the state of the shipbuilding market, the company noted that British and European yards were finding it difficult to compete with their Japanese rivals, who were undercutting contracts prices by at least 40 per cent.

Owners wishing to place new orders were turning increasingly to Japanese and South American yards. Even the attraction of sterling contracts was not drawing any sizable flow of inquiries.

Mr. Justice Mocatta ruled that the commission had erred in law when, in determining the company's net profit for arab, it failed to deduct the cost of the company's income from investments and deposits.

The other case concerned Associated Portland Cement, which started legal proceedings in May, 1974 when the commission reduced its application for 16.75 per cent increase to 13.9 per cent. The commission decided that "generally accepted" accounting principles had not been followed during APC's revaluation of its fixed assets in January, 1974.

The High Court, ruled in APC's favour and an appeal by the Price Commission against the decision was rejected by the Appeal Court.

Gross overspending by the Government in the key anti-inflation policy unless curbed, according to a leading firm of stockbrokers.

Phillips and Drew has called for immediate public spending cuts of £2,900m—equivalent to 650 million in the hands of all the engineering organizations. It clearly backs the setting up of a widely-based advisory committee which would take expert advice from all quarters.

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Further drop in requests for regional cash aids

Applications from industry for selective financial assistance for regional schemes qualifying under section 7 of the Industry Act seem to be falling off.

In July only 71 applications were received by the Department of Industry—the third month running when requests fell below the 100 or more level regularly recorded last year.

For the April-July period this year the Department received 370 applications for regional selective aid, 123 fewer than for the same period last year. Altogether 324 offers were made during the same months, however, three more than in the corresponding period of 1974.

The value of offers made between April and July was about £22m compared with over £26m offered a year before.

Mr. R. P. Leach, Houston's general manager, is heading a team of six officials who begin a four-day study of the computer-controlled system this morning at the container terminal the £50m Royal Seaford Dock.

Each of the five berths is linked to a computer which can tell within seconds the exact location, contents and destination of any of the 13,000 containers on the 63-acre plant.

Three major housing contracts valued at more than £5.5m have been won by Hardstock, the Hitchin-based building subsidiary of Babco & Wilcox.

Two will be carried out by Hardstock (Scotland) on sites in Glasgow and Cumbernauld, while the third is to be undertaken at Peterborough by Hardstock Ltd.

The Inter-American Development Bank is to advance credits of \$70m (nearly £35m) to the private Argentine steel company, Acerinox.

British Leyland yesterday reinforced their drive to capture a bigger share of the home market by announcing improved Morris Minors at no extra cost. The cars offer better suspension, redesigned fascias and more luxurious trim and equipment.

The 270 men at the Glyndale Colliery Gwent will be offered jobs at neighbouring collieries within a 10-mile radius when the pit closes on January 2, the Coal Board announced yesterday.

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Engineers brief for Mr Varley

By Derek Harris

A new initiative has been taken by the Department of Industry in an attempt to resolve problems within the engineering profession when promoting British interests in imminent EEC negotiations on Community-wide accreditation.

It comes at a time when the profession is more fragmented than it has been for some time, and the Prime Minister is considering whether to set up a public inquiry into its organization.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Gold price doubts on the eve of quarterly output figures

Little comfort can be expected from the quarterly production figures from the South African gold mines this week. Substantial rises in labour costs following the latest wages agreement and the general rise in working costs will be reflected against the decline in the gold price.

But the pessimism will be more about what the figures pre-date than what they actually show for the dramatic fall in the price of gold following the International Monetary Fund's decision to allow the sale of large amounts of gold and the holding back of gold sales by the South African government will not show through until the December quarter figures are released.

By that time, of course, the mines will be getting the benefit of rand devaluation, since they will still be paid in United States dollars. Against this has to be offset imported inflation through devaluation due to the

large requirements for external capital goods and the fact that foreign shareholders will be getting dividends in devalued rands.

More importantly, the short-term outlook for the gold price is not good, with one leading broker suggesting that it will move within a range of US\$120 to US\$150 an ounce.

The South African Reserve Bank appears to have off-loaded the gold which was holding back through fear of depressing the world price even further.

However, there was a strong belief in London last week that the gold which was held back for some time, but which has been sold, found its way on to the free market but that some of it was used to meet labour contracts with Mozambique.

The production of the quarterly figures is something of an inexact science since it is never possible to be precise in a short period as to how much gold has been recovered from the

Mining

amount of ore mined. Additionally there are human errors. Therefore while the figures can give a good guide to the nature of things they should not be treated as gospel truth.

But given these constraints it will be possible to see how various mines have been able to adapt to the sliding gold price.

An important factor will be the number of mines which have recently been forced into the State Reserve Scheme. Marginal and unprofitable mines can seek a state subsidy to stay in business.

This is not, however, a one-way flow of funds, for once the scheme a mine has to buy its way out so that when the gold price again begins to swing up, a mine, if it opts out

of the scheme, will not find life so easy until it has paid back the subsidy.

If the results turn out to be better—and it has to be remembered that there will have been a drop of at least \$10 an ounce on the average price compared with the previous quarter—then the mines that exclude interest will be the low cost producers.

These are Union Corporation's Winkelsbaak, Anglo American's Free State Gold and Western Holdings, Barlow Rand's Blyvoor and Gold Fields' West Driefontein. These will at least give good yields at low gold prices.

For the bulls on the development of gold, the gearing factor of the high cost mines such as Durban Deep, East Rand Proprietary and Free State Steelplooi have their attractions.

Gold Fields earnings

This week will also see the

publication of the final figures for the year to the end of June of Consolidated Gold Fields, which last year drew some 28 per cent of its revenue from gold.

At the time of its 11 for 100 rights issue in March, the group predicted that results for the year may not differ materially from those for the previous year.

The London brokers, Fielding, Newton-Smith, suggest that net attributable profit will increase from \$34.2m to between \$36m and \$37m, although earnings per share will consequently drop from 32.1p to something in excess of 30p based on the expanded capital base.

This is not, however, a universal view, with one broker suggesting that the earnings per share would be as low as 28p.

Desmond Quigley

Developed world not expected respond favourably to indexat

Commodities

Examining the vexed question of indexation, the automatic linking of unit prices of manufactured imports from developed countries and unit prices of exports from developing countries, The Economist Intelligence Unit sees the chances, in purely political terms, of a favourable response from a developed world as being "virtually nil" in the sense that there is going to be no early and full linkage between the prices of commodities and manufactures.

In its analytical survey, World Commodity Outlook 1975-76, just published, the Unit says there is no reason in logic or morals why there should be such a linkage and it does not necessarily follow that such a linkage is the best way of narrowing the gap between rich and poor nations.

"One objection to it which stands out immediately is that in order to effect a transfer of resources to countries such as Zambia or Indonesia or Malaysia or Peru one would have at the same time to confer enormous benefits on the metal producers of the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and Australia.

"The consuming countries might well feel that there were more effective means of raising living standards in the developing world. But the main point is that Western governments and Communist governments too far that matter—are being faced with a political demand for a transfer of resources which has to be met, if at all, by a willing political response.

"Among a majority of major consuming countries, that response would have to be justified, not once but on a continuing basis, to the electorate. From some countries and for some commodities there has been such willingness in the past to pay above the market price. The United States, the United Kingdom and the USSR have all for long periods been prepared to pay more for some sugar than the market price.

"But the USSR only did so for political reasons. Russia's economy had been based on the United States doing so; and the United States did so largely in the interests of domestic producers. What is now required of them, along with others, is that without any such compelling motives they should repeat the exercise on a vastly greater scale since a system of administered above-market commodity prices would have to include most commodities."

Saying that the idea has already had a cool reception from the developed Commonwealth countries and at the recent international tin conference, the survey adds that irrespective of its possible defects, the primary producers' demand is quite simply too new for there to be any substantial proportion within elites, let alone elected assemblies, prepared to say 'yes, this is both right and in our long-term interests'.

"The extreme difficulty that governments in the developed countries have had in getting their aid programmes up to 1 per cent of the GNP should suggest that any such convinced pressure group would have very hard task indeed in gaining governmental acceptance of commodity price linkage.

"Virtually the only circumstances in which acceptance would be forthcoming would be those in which the governments saw that primary producers had the economic power to raise prices by cartel action, and calculated that they could moderate the increase by cooperating in its administration."

The outlook for metals

The following are extracts from forecasts in the survey about metals:

"The effect of stocks and the ability of most of the mined metals to come back to full production fairly quickly (although at different times, as prices rise through the range of commodity production costs) will be to slow the rise in prices. Predictions of a \$2,000 per ton wire bar being traded on the London Metal

Guinness Peat

Any suggestion that he made in a report about the creation of a new Guinness Peat is a "misleading and irrelevant" statement, says Lord Kilsn, chairman of Guinness Peat. He says his remarks were a general context of planning.

In fact far from being a "world group" as the group came through in the trading fields, without discrimination.

Wallace

Euromarkets

The proposal by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to back the abolition of the American withholding tax seems likely to raise all over again those questions about the future of the Eurobond market which were sparked off last year by the removal of the interest equalization tax.

The tax entails the withholding of part of the interest payable to foreign holders of American securities. In a report to the New York Stock Exchange in February last year, the American Advisory Committee on International Capital Markets noted that the effect of the tax was to discourage "a natural flow of portfolio investments into this country by limiting the net return to foreigners."

It argued that elimination of the tax would stimulate greater flows of foreign long-term capital into the United States and "would play an important role in reestablishing the United States as the premier international financial market by making United States investments more competitive with those of the Eurodollar and Eurobond markets."

The committee estimated that removal of the tax could in-

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Crease foreign demand for American shares by 10 or 15 per cent.

The American bond market has one particularly powerful attraction for the Eurobond market, and that is the ease with which it is possible to deal in large lines of stock.

Marketability in Eurobonds is now much better than it has been, but the lesson of 1974 was that in a persistent bear phase it can be virtually impossible to deal in any volume.

For this reason if no other, one might expect to see a Eurobond of an American company trading at a significant yield premium to its domestic equivalent once withholding tax is removed.

At some points during the summer Eurobonds have been in an unusual position of yielding less than their American counterparts, which seems almost inconceivable once the tax has gone.

So the establishment of a more clearly defined differential in yields seems likely to be the first result.

Indeed, on the same principle the whole market yield structure could be forced higher if there is a massive flight of international funds into the United States. The undebatable implication is that American interest rate levels will exert even more influence over Eurobond prices

Christopher Wilkins

Freight report

Tanker rates continued to

stumble downwards again last week so much so that shipbrokers said that there was a possibility of the freight markets slipping back to the depths plumbed last spring.

Although a weakening of the market has been considered inevitable since the Opec meeting, brokers had hoped that the onset of winter, the early absorption of the price increases, and a continuation of the summer demand pattern over the summer months would combine to stabilize rates fairly quickly. However, the total absence of vice chartering for two weeks now has shattered these hopes.

Chartering in the past seven days saw only 80,000-ton tankers fixed in the Persian Gulf to Europe trade with rates slipping back to Worldscale 25 (\$3.68 per ton) at the larger end of the scale. And with a drop in prices looking for Persian Gulf employment over the next six weeks their rates are now at a maximum Worldscale 20 (\$2.94) and a possible Worldscale 15 (\$2.20).

Craig Howard

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend
Alb & Wilson T's Deb	57 1/2	8 1/2	100
All Ind. Highs B's Ln	51	8 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '87	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '88	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '89	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
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Am. Sav. B's Deb '06	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '07	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '08	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '09	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '10	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '11	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '12	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '13	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '14	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '15	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '16	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '17	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '18	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '19	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '20	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '21	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '22	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '23	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '24	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '25	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '26	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '27	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '28	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '29	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '30	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '31	101 1/2	10 1/2	100
Am. Sav. B's Deb '32			

Commercial and Industrial Property

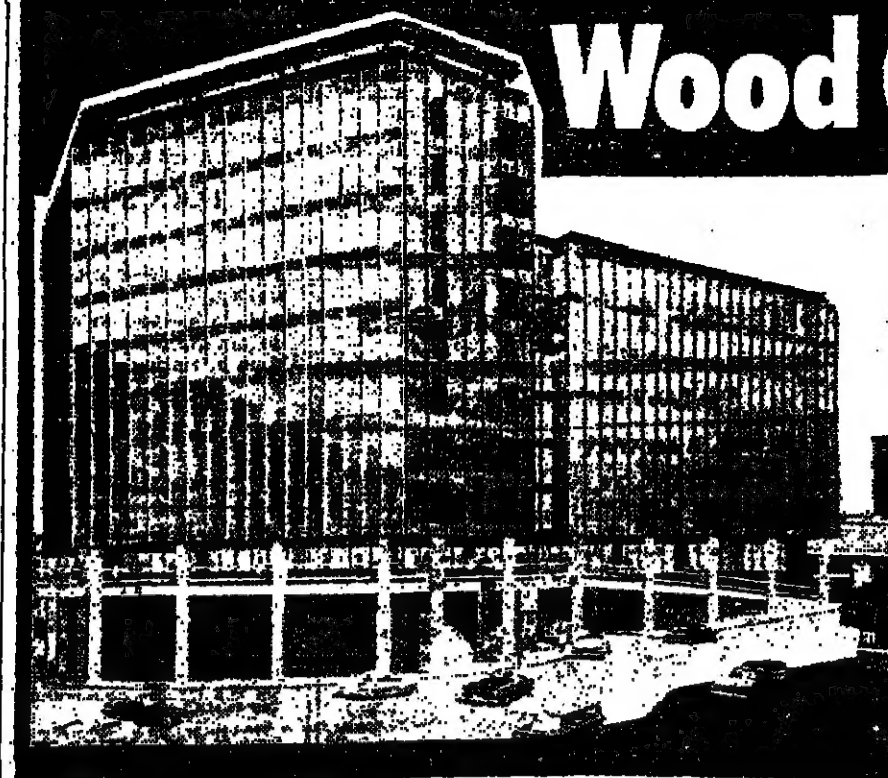
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By a Staff Reporter

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HOME NEWS

Education cuts mean crowded classrooms and fewer teachers, survey says

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Schools and colleges are about to face their bitterest winter, Mr Cyril Pyle, chairman of the Council for Educational Advance, said yesterday.

He told a press conference in London that local authorities all over the country were considering contingency plans which would mean more crowded classrooms, fewer teachers, skimpier resources and deteriorating classroom conditions.

The council, which is an independent organisation, claims to be leading a massive movement against further cuts in the national education budget. It is the national umbrella organisation for trade unions, teachers, parents and members of all political parties concerned about the economic squeeze on education.

A survey by the council of some 100 local authorities' responses to the Government circular requesting no increase in education budgets next year was published yesterday. It

showed that:

Buckinghamshire is contemplating a cut of £5m in its education budget of £65m. If approved by the county council, it has been estimated by the National Union of Teachers that one teacher out of four might be "threatened" with dismissal.

Devon County Council is considering saving £60,000 by substituting textured vegetable protein for meat in school meals.

Croydon Borough Council has a budget of £31m. It includes raising the pupil-teacher ratio in both secondary and primary schools. Instead of an average of 23 pupils to a teacher in primary schools, there would be 28.

Surrey County Council has dismissed 67 part-time music teachers, the survey says. Cambridge, Essex and Suffolk are using fewer potatoes in school dinners and more bread, rice, Yorkshire pudding and suet.

In Dudley, West Midlands, a new school for mentally handi-

capped children will probably stay empty for 18 months because the authority cannot afford to staff it. According to the survey, the authority is also considering reducing the size of its teaching force by 246.

Pyle, who is Headmaster of South East London Comprehensive School, said: "There is still time to prevent these plans becoming a reality. The local authorities are waiting to see what exactly their allocations will be for 1976-77 in the rate-support grant. Between now and next month, while the grant negotiations are going on, we must make it clear that we will not stand for education being cut back in this way."

A mass lobby of Parliament and a rally in Central Hall, Westminster, have been organised for next Tuesday by the council in cooperation with the South East Regional Council of the TUC.

Mr Henry Clough, the council's secretary, said that local Councils for Educational Ad-

vance had been set up in Greater Manchester, Leicester, Brent and Gravesham. New Councils were being set up in Oldham and Bristol. But there were also vigilante groups of parents watching out for cuts in education all over the country.

Teaching Inquiry: A £95,000 inquiry into mixed-ability teaching in schools is to be carried out by the independent but Government and local authority-financed National Foundation for Educational Research (the Press Association reports), mixing the bright and non-bright, instead of dividing them into rigid academic "streams".

It is one of today's main educational issues. The practice has greatly increased in recent years.

The foundation also disclosed yesterday the results of a national survey in which the head teachers of 1,000 comprehensive schools were asked about curricular. The survey shows that there are divided views about mixed-ability teaching, even in the first year.



Merle Park, the ballerina, in London yesterday with Mikhail Baryshnikov, the Russian dancer, who makes his debut with the Royal Ballet later this month in "Swan Lake" and "Romeo and Juliet".

New contact reported with kidnap gang

From a Staff Reporter
Dublin

After four days of silence there were signs last night of a breakthrough in attempts to re-new contacts with the militant republicans who kidnapped Dr. Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, in Limerick last Friday week.

They came in a short message from Father Donal O'Mahoney, the young Capuchin who is the central figure in the mediation between the gang and Herrema, the Dutch steel company. Speaking at his friary in Church Street, Dublin, he said under 24-hour surveillance by the Irish Special Branch, Father O'Mahoney said there had been developments in his efforts to reestablish contact with the kidnapers. He added guardedly, that he hoped to be in a position soon to form a basis for negotiations with them.

The long silences adopted by the kidnapers have been only one of many complications in a case imposing great difficulties for the Irish Government, still without its Prime Minister, Mr Cosgrave, who has been in Rome since last Tuesday and is not expected to return until the end of this week.

There has also been an increasing, if underlying, contradiction between the activities of the security forces, unremitting in their hunt for the kidnapers, and the mediating priests, renowned for their sympathies with the republican cause, who have been trying to open up lines of communication.

This morning the Irish Cabinet will meet in Dublin to review the situation and to reaffirm the inflexible attitude it has adopted to all political demands made by the kidnapers. Yesterday official spokesmen were at pains to dismiss speculation that there had been any softening in official attitudes.

In order to lessen the possibility of Special Branch interference, the code word adopted by the kidnapers is now in possession of friends at all seven Capuchin houses in the Republic.

One of the Capuchins, who forms part of the network, is Father Pearse O'Duinn, a priest who has long kept close contact with the Provisional IRA, and in the 1950s served a prison sentence with Mr David O'Connell, the former chief of the Provisional's army council.

Accident verdict on MP's wife in road crash

From Our Correspondent
Harrrogate

An Army officer who was killed with an MP's wife when his car crashed into a tree at Ripon, North Yorkshire, had the equivalent of seven and a half pints of beer in his system, it was said yesterday at an inquest at Knavesborough.

Verdicts of accidental death were returned on Mrs Frances Hampson, aged 29, a former fashion model, of Pear Tree Cottage, Darley, Harrogate, the wife of Dr Keith Hampson, Conservative MP for Ripon, and Captain Robert Brant, aged 28, of Plymouth, adjutant of 38 Engineer Regiment, based at Ripon.

The Hampsons had been married for less than four months when the crash happened on September 11 on the main Ripon to Harrogate road. Mrs Hampson had been at a small social party in the officers' mess after helping with rehearsals for a fashion show.

Police Constable Anthony Costes said the pressure of the tyres on the captain's Jensen-Healey car were below the recommended figure.

Engineering firms told to back pay policy

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Engineering employers have been advised by their politically influential trade organisation to abide by the TUC's important exporting industry to stand by the Cabinet's counter-inflation policy despite private industry's antagonism towards the Wilson Administration.

The Engineering Employers' Federation has told large and small companies in Britain's most important exporting industry to stand by the Cabinet's counter-inflation policy despite private industry's antagonism towards the Wilson Administration.

The employers' advice, sent out in a circular to affiliated members of the federation, confused attitude of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, whose leaders sought TUC advice yesterday on the implementation of their national agreement with the employers and its relationship with the 56 limit.

In their advice to affiliated firms, the federation argues that it is in the interest of private companies to support the counter-inflation policy, and suggests that firms should not give more than the 56 limit, or break the rule confining pay rises to 12-month intervals.

The engineering industry is particularly prone to difficulties in interpretation of the counter-inflation policy because, under a long-term agreement,

engineering workers' basic rates are due to be increased by £4 a week for skilled workers next month, and by a further £2 next February. The employers' advice says that the TUC's deal as a commitment that cannot be varied with impunity by firms seeking to ease their wage difficulties on a domestic basis.

The federation accepts that a clash is likely early next year over the implementation of the industry-wide basic rate agreement, which adds an overall £6 to the skilled rate, and plant demands for the full £6 to be given to all workers, as the TUC has proposed as an entitlement in the present bargaining season.

Against the background of the agreement over the impact of the wages policy, which the engineering workers opposed at the Trades Union Congress last month, the federation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions met Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, yesterday for talks about linking engineering workers to the flat rate policy.

The federation is to go ahead with the implementation of the agreement of last May, which gives a £6, two-stage increase on basic rates, but it has advised individual employers in the industry to offset any domestic (or plant) bargaining against that figure, particularly in February, when the second stage £2 minimum rate increase comes into operation.

Belfast man says police threatened his mother

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

After the recent political upheavals in Northern Ireland, the first formal attempts to bring about a new realignment within the once united "loyalist" coalition will take place at Stormont today.

The meeting was originally scheduled for Thursday, but has been brought forward in an effort to stabilize the confusion and disarray left inside loyalist ranks by the weekend dismemberment of the Vanguard Party and the resignation of nine out of its 13 Convention members.

Today's full meeting of the coalition will demonstrate clearly the bitter personality clash between Mr William Craig and the Rev. Ian Paisley over their conflicting views on the desirability of allowing Roman Catholic politicians to join an emergency government.

Mr Paisley has indicated that he will seek the expulsion of Mr Craig and his three remaining Vanguard supporters from the United Ulster Unionist Coalition. Moves in that direction, although likely to command majority support, will be strongly resisted by Mr Craig, who will argue that he now has an overwhelming vote of confidence from his rank and file.

Explaining the situation yesterday, a Vanguard spokesman contended that differences involved strategy and not principle. "We will totally oppose

Ulster 'loyalists' will try to close the ranks

any attempt to have us expelled", he added. "As far as we are concerned, we are still members of the UUCU, and we will support its constitutional proposals inside the Convention."

In reality, Mr Craig has taken a tactical decision to postpone launching his province-wide campaign in favour of further talks with the Social Democratic and Labour Party until the Convention's final report has gone to Westminster. He is convinced it will soon come back for reconsideration, when he will then launch a full-scale attempt to convert the majority of Protestant voters to his point of view.

Meanwhile the former members of Vanguard met yesterday to resolve their new

position, which for the moment remains technically outside the coalition. It is understood that at present they will remain an independent group, although they have received private invitations to join both the official and the Democratic Unionists.

Resigned to facing considerable acrimony from his former allies, Mr Craig is now looking towards what is described as "the Convention stage 2".

Yesterday Mr Brian Faulkner, leader of the moderate Unionist Party of Northern Ireland described the Vanguard leader's position as similar to his own in 1973, when he accepted the SDLP and was convinced that they were prepared to accept the constitutional position of Northern Ireland.

Lord Provost of Dundee, was fined £20 last night after being found guilty of assaulting a van salesman.

Dundee Sheriff Court was told that the salesman, Mr Douglas, Byres, and Mr Farquhar went to Camperdown golf club, Dundee, on July 19. Mr Byres had taken part in an open competition and Mr Farquhar was there to present prizes.

Mr Byres said he had had four or five pints of beer and the equivalent number of rums. He spoke to Mr Farquhar in the bar about the £10 attendance allowance for councillors and agreed that he was "going on and on" about the subject. Mr Farquhar had tried to explain the matter to him.

At the end of the evening he went outside to get some fresh air and to see if he was being

given a lift home in the official car. The Lord Provost came out and told him.

Mr Byres said Mr Farquhar pushed him and then started bawling him on the face. After that all he could remember was lying on the ground and being kicked.

It was stated that Mr Byres suffered a broken rib and a cut to his mouth and lower face, which required stitches.

Mr Farquhar said that Mr Byres approached him soon after he arrived and talked about councillors' attendance allowances. He seemed to have a "bee in his bonnet" about the subject.

As they were leaving, Mr Byres grabbed his little finger and bent it backwards. The next thing he knew, Mr Byres grabbed him by the testicles and poked at his groin. Mr Farquhar said he struggled to get free and hit Mr Byres two or three times.

Mr Byres was given a lift home in the official car.

Lord provost fined £20 for assault at golf club

Charles Farquhar, Lord Provost of Dundee, was fined £20 last night after being found guilty of assaulting a van salesman.

Driver praised for bus emergency action

A bus driver, Mr Kenneth Greenslade, stopped his single-deck vehicle as it plunged out of control down a steep hill by deliberately ramming a wall, after warning his passengers, many of them children, to lie on the floor, an Exeter court was told yesterday. He admitted using a vehicle with inefficient brakes, but instead of a fine he was given an absolute discharge.

Mr John Way, chairman of the bench told him, "Your action saved the lives of passengers."

The bus company, the state-owned Western National, was fined £50 for allowing the bus to be used with inefficient brakes. The company's assistant chief engineer said that machines were now being installed to check each wheel of their buses.

All 23 people on board had been injured but Mr Greenslade, aged 29, of Friary Road, Exeter, was the only one seriously hurt.

Support for Mikardo view on pay limit

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Tribune group of left-wing Labour MPs last night sided with Mr Mikardo in the dispute he had during the Labour Party conference with Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr Mikardo MP for Tower Hamlet, Bethnal Green and Bow, and member of the Labour Party national executive, provoked a storm at a Tribune

meeting in Blackpool by suggesting that trade union leaders had given into government pressure by accepting the 56-week wage limit and getting little in return.

Mr Jones bitterly rejected such an allegation, but last night the Tribune group of MPs accepted the analysis of Mr Mikardo. Some of those present suggested that Mr Jones had isolated himself from the mainstream of trade union thinking. But not all shared that view.

Mr Martin Plannery (Sheffield Hillsborough) said that although he agreed with Mr Mikardo, it was important that the lines of communication between the left and the trade union movement should not be broken.

Mr Sidney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall), chairman of the Tribune group, said later that the general view of the meeting was that Mr Jones was wrong. Mr Mikardo had said what most of the Tribune group felt.

Ambulancemen agree to demand full £6 increase

By Our Labour Staff

Britain's 14,000 ambulancemen are to demand the full £6 allowed under the Government TUC pay policy. A conference of 25 of their leaders voted unanimously in London yesterday to claim "not a penny less".

The ambulancemen, members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, will meet the ambulancemen's Whitley Council of the National Health Service on October 21.

Mr Eric Smith, chairman of the National Ambulancemen's Council, said: "We are the first direct employees of the Government to enter negotiations under the 56 policy. If they refuse the full amount we shall have to decide what to do."

The agreement, in November last year, gave a maximum award of £7.70 a week.

Yesterday's conference of the ambulancemen's leaders was told by Mr Jack Ashley, MP, chairman of the all-party parliamentary disability group, that failure by companies to employ disabled people was a national scandal.

He said: "Over half the country's employers are not fulfilling their obligations under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act. The Government should press all local authorities for a comprehensive report on what they have done in this sphere, and should withhold Government contracts from employers who are failing to implement the Act. The names of the firms should be posted up in labour exchanges."

Trade unions were not doing enough to close their influence. More than 12 per cent of the 500,000 registered disabled people were unemployed and looking for jobs.

Remand in siege case

Franklin Davis, aged 28, was remanded in custody until Friday at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, yesterday, in connection with the Spaghetti House siege in Knightsbridge. He was accused of assault with intent to rob and of detaining eight people against their will.

The Department of Health and Social Security hopes that many of the nurses will transfer to full-time health service employment. But according to a survey by the replacement by the federation, more than half will leave the service altogether, being unable to take full-time jobs because of social or family commitments.

Poll on coursing

A survey by the League Against Cruel Sports shows that 47 per cent of the electorate want the Bill to ban live hare coursing made law now.

Man jailed for deceit over intercourse

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

Peter Emmett, aged 24, married with two children, was found guilty at Leeds Crown Court yesterday of obtaining sexual intercourse by deception and was sent to jail for a total of 15 months.

After a three-day trial, Mr Emmett, of Knaresborough Road, Harrogate, was convicted of the sexual deception and of the theft of £150 worth of hair-dressing equipment. He admitted four further offences of obtaining property by deception and asked for 13 other offences to be considered.

Mr Emmett, a former salesman who tricked a Leeds hairdresser, Miss Denise Varley, aged 24, into sexual intercourse, was told by Mr Justice Cantley, who described the offence as unusual, that he was manifestly a fool and a convicted one.

During a five-month campaign of lies and deception Mr Emmett was said to have told Miss Varley he was single and intended to marry her. The court was told that he even asked Miss Varley's father for permission to marry her, attended a family engagement party, and organised a church wedding and a £300 hotel reception.

Thatcher invitation

Mrs Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, was invited yesterday to give a public demonstration of paperhanging and painting by Mr Martin Joyce, secretary of the Guild of Master Craftsmen. Mrs Thatcher was photographed at the weekend decorating her new country flat.

Weather forecast and recordings

across Ireland, Wales and SW England.

Area forecasts: London, SE, central S, E and central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind variable, light, becoming moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Rain at first, becoming brighter with showers at times; max temp 14°C (57°F).

NW and NE England: Rather cloudy, rain at times; wind E, becoming S; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Lake District, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Cloudy, rain at times; wind S, fresh or strong; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Today

Sun rises: 7.22 am
Sun sets: 5.11 pm
Moon sets: Moon rises: 1.33 am
Moon sets: 3.44 pm

Light Moon: October 20.
Lighting up: 6.41 pm to 6.53 am.
High water: London Bridge, 9.21 am, 5.7m (18.6ft); 10.16 pm, 5.9m (19.3ft). Avonmouth, 2.45 am, 9.5m (31.2ft); 3.32 pm, 9.8m (32.1ft). Dover, 7.23 am, 5.3m (17.4ft); 8.11 pm, 5.3m (17.4ft). Hull, 1.46 am, 5.7m (18.6ft); 2.35 pm, 5.6m (18.3ft). Liverpool, 7.46 am, 1.1m (23.4ft); 8.12 pm, 7.5m (24.6ft).

A depression over the North Sea is expected to be slow moving with a rough moving slowly E.

Weather reports yesterday

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Stations	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Aberdeen	10	W	c	10	W	c
Aberystwyth	10	W	c	10	W	c
Ammanford	10	W	c	10	W	c
Anglesey	10	W	c	10	W	c
Armagh	10	W	c	10	W	c
Belfast	10	W	c	10	W	c
Birmingham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Bristol	10	W	c	10	W	c
Buckingham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Cardiff	10	W	c	10	W	c
Carlisle	10	W	c	10	W	c
Caswell	10	W	c	10	W	c
Chesham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Colchester	10	W	c	10	W	c
Consett	10	W	c	10	W	c
Crawley	10	W	c	10	W	c
Cwmbran	10	W	c	10	W	c
Darlington	10	W	c	10	W	c
Derby	10	W	c	10	W	c
Doncaster	10	W	c	10	W	c
Dorchester	10	W	c	10	W	c
Dunfermline	10	W	c	10	W	c
Dundee	10	W	c	10	W	c
Durham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Edinburgh	10	W	c	10	W	c
Exeter	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnley	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnworth	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnley	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnworth	10	W	c	10	W	c
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Farnham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnley	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnworth	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnley	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnworth	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnley	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnworth	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnham	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnley	10	W	c	10	W	c
Farnworth	10	W	c	10		